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MAIN TRENDS OF JUNE CEMA SUMMIT REVIEWED

LD121231 Budapest MTI in English 1036 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 12 (MTI) -- In an article, issued in the September issue of PARTELET, Lajos Faluvegi, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and president of the National Planning Office, analyses main trends and targets of developing cooperation between the CMEA countries, with special regard to the resolutions of the June economic summit of the member states.

On past developments Lajos Faluvegi stresses: The most important merit of the complex CMEA programme, adopted in 1971, was that it drew attention to the necessity of entering into the intensive phase and that it strategically summed up the tasks of integration, in view of altered circumstances.

"Important changes have taken place since the endorsement of the complex programme. When the CMEA was founded the mutual assistance of its members was based on assistance given to the development of these countries by the Soviet Union, while by the 1970s, cooperation extended on the basis on considering the external and internal assets of each country in mutually beneficial cooperation deals."

Lajos Faluvegi pointed out that, as a result of the implementation of the complex programme, the previously separate national economies of the CMEA member countries now develop towards complementing each other. "The implementation of numerous initiatives that determine long term development is a great achievement of the past. Our countries have estimated their demands for energetic and other raw materials for 15 to 20 years, explored the possibilities of the development of production and transport capacilities and concluded relevant agreements. These agreements has had an important role in the steady supply of raw materials and energy necessary for production. Co-operation in the processing industry has also become more dynamic and several specialization and cooperation agreements have been concluded."

On how to further develop the economic environment for CMEA cooperation, Lajos Faluvegi pointed out that, as a consequence of the switch-over to the practice in which prices were determined by average world prices of the preceding five years, the terms of trade gradually approached world market price relations. "Over the past ten years the prices of energy carriers and raw materials in CMEA increased ninefold, and those of processing industrial products threefold. By causing considerable losses in prices for importers, it forced them to make efforts to counterbalance the exchange of goods."

Lajos Faluvegi pointed out, that in accordance with the resolution of the June CMEA summit, the member states will coordinate their economic policy to a greater extent. "In the course of coordination, priority will be given to cooperation tasks, in order for our countries to secure a smooth heating and raw material supply and to develop and introduce sophisticated technology to serve the intensification of production and to increase the production of foodstuffs and manufactured consumer goods on an up-to-date foundation."

Lajos Faluvegi pointed out that the coordination of national economic plans is the main means of economic policy coordination.

"The coordination of the 1986-1990 plans will be an important stage of the process started by the economic summit. We are making efforts to coordinate domestic economic development aims and tasks with the resolutions of international cooperation talks. Both our political commitment and economic interests require us to take an active and constructive part in our joint work with our CMEA partners.

"Under the resolution of the summit calling for the streamlining the mechanism of cooperation between the CMEA countries, planning is organically connected with commodity and monetary relations. Therefore our countries will revise the system of fixing prices in joint commercial deals as well as the currency and monetary conditions of cooperation. The CMEA countries steadily develop their respective economic management systems and, through an exchange of experience, they make it possible for others to apply good methods after adjusting them to their own possibilities," pointed out Lajos Faluvegi. [passage indistinct]

HUSAK, OTHER LEADERS WATCH 'SHIELD-84' EXERCISES

LD121658 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Another day of the "Shield-84" exercises of commands and men of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces was marked by the military expertise, decisiveness, and heroism of the soldiers, airmen, paratroopers, tank units, motorized rifle units, and engineers.

The battle situations were watched by: Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic; Lubomir Strougal, premier of the federal government; Milos Jakes and Josef Korcak, members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Josef Haman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Mikulas Beno and Jindrich Polednik, secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee; Vladimir Blectha, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department; Svatopluk Potac and Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy premiers of the federal government; Vaclav David, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly; ministers of the federal government; commanders of the CSSR People's Army; and other figures.

The military activity was also watched by delegations of fraternal armies; Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; and Army General Anatolyi Gribkov, chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces. [ADN International Service in German at 1447 GMT on 12 September 84 adds "the GDR delegation led by Defense Minister Army General Heinz Hoffman...observed the exercises" as well.]

After the Czechoslovak national anthem was played and a report read by Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, inspected the honor guard. He greeted the delegation leaders of the fraternal armies and representatives of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces. After this the highest Czechoslovak party and state representatives took their places on the observation stand where they were acquainted with the battle situation of the units on exercises.

PACT GENERALS ASSESS EXERCISES THUS FAR

Pacsek on Hungarian Soldiers

AU111359 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] The direct preparations for the "Shield-84" military exercises concluded on Saturday, 8 September. The main events were viewed by USSR Marshal Viktor Kulikov, first deputy defense minister of the Soviet Union and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; Army General Martin Dzur, CSSR national defense minister; the leaders of the exercises; and all national deputies, among them Lieutenant General Jozsef Pacsek, inspector general of training of the Hungarian People's Army and deputy defense minister, who said the following to the MTI correspondent.

"The preparations for carrying out the tasks of the "Shield-84" military exercises have been virtually completed. Based on the opinions expressed by Viktor Kulikov and Martin Dzur at the evaluation following the joint preparation, and on the basis of my own experience, I can say that the preparedness of the designed staff and troops of the Soviet, Czechoslovak, and Romanian national armies cooperating with us is satisfactory. The general, unanimous opinion of the Hungarian soliders is that they have proven well their cooperativeness in the course of the preparations; they are reliable partners of the friendly armies, and compare well at the international level, as well," said the lieutenant general.

Blahnik Sees "Positive Results'

LD121233 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1920 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Interview with Colonel General Miloslav Blahnik, chief of the General Staff of the CSSR People's Army, by unidentified reporter on "Azimut," a program on the Armed Forces and paramilitar organizations; -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Comrade Colonel General, how would you assess this year's training? How have units and formations conducted themselves in fulfilling the tasks of combat and political training?

[Blahnik] In keeping with the military-political line set out by the 16th CPCZ Congress, the order issued by the minister of national defense set demanding tasks before our troops in the current training year with regard to both combat and political training. Although the field training of our units and formations is only now reaching its climax, we can say that they are achieving positive results in the basic areas. It should be noted that the results being achieved are occurring under increased demands placed on all servicemen, commanders, chiefs, and staffs. This testifies to the work, marked by tenacity of purpose, of the entire command corps, political bodies, and both the party and youth union organizations. This also reflects the level of the moral and political state of our troops. In addition, one can say that in this training year, by mastering modern military equipment, weapons systems, and methods of modern combat, our troops have achieved greater military prowess and skill. The troops of the Czechoslovak People' Army are both prepared and determined to fulfill the tasks of defending our homeland in complicated conditions.

[Reporter] The soliders will soon have to prove everything we have been discussing befor the highest party and state representatives of the CSSR as well as before the Warsaw Pact Command itself [words indistinct]

[Blahnik] I agree. The "Shield-84" operational-strategic exercises of the joint armed forces, which will take place, as announced by the media, on the territory of the CSSR, is the culmination of the training year for the Czechoslovak People's Army. This test will be all the more complicated and demanding because it will be carried out in the presence of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces and the defense ministers of the Warsaw Pact member-states, who will be critically assessing the readiness of the staffs and the level of combat training achieved by our troops in the course of the entire exercise. Currently, allied troops are arriving at our camps and will be fulfilling, in cooperation with our troops, joint tasks in this exercise. The exercise will be carried out in complicated modern combat conditions. Emphasis will be placed above all on specialists' fulfillment of all military tasks.

Because of the introduction of new equipment and weapons systems, military skills are developing very rapidly, with novel approaches being articulated on the conduct of ground and air operations. Modern operations and combat are conducted continuously, day and night, in great depth, and at high speeds with decisive concentration of forces and equipment in selected directions. This all places high demands on the technical, moral, and political as well as psychological and physical readiness of our troops.

[Reporter] What makes the "Shield-84" joint exercise so important?

[Blahnik] Their importance derives above all from the complicated contemporary international situation. The imperialist states, headed by the United States, are attempting to upset the current military-strategic balance and alter in their favor the correlation of forces on the ground, at sea, and in the air.

[Reporter] Of course, this also concerns us in Europe.

[Blahnik] The international situation has also been further complicated in Europe by the development of further medium-range missiles. For this reason the Soviet Union was compelled, along with some of the Warsaw Pact member-states, to adopt countermeasures to prevent the military-strategic balance from being upset. For this reason the joint exercises, as the highest form of collective preparation, have their own special significance. This lies in the fact that, first they increase the readiness of commanders and staffs; and second, they promote increased coordination and cooperation; and third, they provide for unity of views on the use of arms, equipment, and troops in the fulfillment of operational-tactical tasks.

[Reporter] What you have been talking about are by and large military-technical issues.

[Blahnik] In the present international situation these exercises demonstrate the advanced level of our equipment, the power of our units, and the degree of their military skill. They document the readiness of our staffs and troops. For us, soldiers of the Czechoslovak People's Army, these exercises also have significance because the period in which they are taking place fall within the framework of the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising, one of a series of historic events in our homeland. The successful fulfillment of these tasks by our staffs and troops will be a dignified contribution to these important days in our Republic.

[Reporter] I notice that these exercises have social significance.

[Blahnik] In the preparation and execution of the "Shield-84" exercises we have naturally been paying attention to the ideological and political education of our troops. This is why we want from the very outset to create optimum conditions for fulfilling our political objectives, as well. Of great help in this regard are meetings between participants in the exercises, on the one hand, and party and state representatives, working people in factories and elsewhere, farmers, and students, on the other hand. For this reason we want to prepare all the social and cultural events in such a way as to ensure that the participants in the exercises will take away with them the best possible memories and experiences, so that they will feel that the alliance and brotherhood of our friendly armies and nations are firm and indissoluble.

RIVER CROSSING, GRAND ASSAULT CARRIED OUT

LD122046 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] This morning aircraft from the Soviet Army and the Czechoslovak People's Army as well as parachute units from the Soviet Army took part in combat actions at the "Shield-84" exercises. By means of a peremptory attack they gained control over an important communication territory. A group of planes carried out strikes against the enemy's resistance, sought and destroyed its command points, and silenced its anti-aircraft defense weapons. At the same time, they took photographs from the air of a water stream which was to play a part in the further movement of ground troops. The reconnaisance units excelled in this area. The Engineer Corps obtained data on the water obstacle needed for organizing individual kinds of crossing. Artillery units also intervened in the fighting. A violent river crossing was backed up by combat activity on the part of paratroopers from the Soviet Army and the CSSR People's Army. The soldiers of the two armies showed perfect skill, harmony, and firmness in action, a high standard of aircraft-tactical preparations, especially of the helicopter units, and a high quality of field training by the paratroopers.

While the paratroopers were landing, soldiers from the Soviet Army, the CSSR People's Army, and the National People's Army of the GDR approached the river. Supported by artillery and aircraft, they immediately started a crossing of the river (?on combat vehicles of ground troops). The high standard of preparation by the allied armies made it possible to cross the river without problems. Engineering units carried out one of the most demanding parts of the exercise, building pontoon bridges. Streams of combat equipment came to the assigned places and were directed to the bridges. The units passed over to the other side in rapid succession. Members of the CSSR People's Army, the the National People's Army of the GDR, and the paratroopers from the USSR and the CSSR People's Army fulfilled their tasks perfectly. They also manifested strength of combat skill. The river was crossed.

The activity of the troops continued with an action by advanced special units to gain control of a defensive area of platoons at the immediate defense position of the enemy. Tank units, motorized rifle units, and artillery units from the Bulgarian People's Army, and Soviet and Czechoslovak aircraft took part in the combat activity. Their advance was supported by fighter bombers and combat helicopters. Artillery barrages also supported the combat activity of the advanced special units during which the main forces of these units developed and opened [word indistinct]

The successful course of the second day of the "Shield-84" exercise confirmed the high moral-political and combat readiness of the fraternal armies.

ZHIVKOV-GORBACHEV CALL FOR DETENTE, DISARMAMENT

AU071838 Sofia BTA in English 1741 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia, September 7 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the CPSU,who arrived here today as head of a Soviet party and government delegation for the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

In an extremely cordial and comradely atmosphere Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Mikhail Gorbachev discussed issues of the all-round cooperation and coming closer between the BCP and the CPSU, between Bulgaria and the USSR as well as the prospects in their development.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Mikhail Gorbachev also elaborated on some topical issues of the international situation. The two parties to the talks expressed serious concern over the present aggravation of the international situation caused by the policy pursued by the most reactionary circles in the United States and NATO. They confirmed the readiness of Bulgaria and the USSR to undeviatingly pursue their political course directed towards detente and disarmament, towards consolidating international security and cooperation.

Later on a meeting was held between the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and the Soviet party and government delegation. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1730 GMT on 7 September adds that the meeting was attended by "Comrade Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, and Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria"].

MITTAG SPEAKS AT MEETING WITH ZHIVKOV

AU121050 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Sep 84 p 2

[Excerpts] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on 8 September in the evening, received the leaders of delegations from socialist countries which are participating in celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

On behalf of all delegation leaders present, Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo, secretary of the SED Central Committee, and vice chairman of the GDR State Council, expressed warm thanks for the invitation to the celebrations on the 40th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

Guenter Mittag also stressed: We would also like to express warm thanks for the report you, dear Comrade Zhivkov, presented here on the successful development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria under BCP leadership. We also want to express thanks for the greetings conveyed to the general secretaries and first secretaries of our parties whose representatives have come to this gathering. We congratulate the Bulgarian Communists, the party leadership, and all Bulgarian working people for their great achievements.

Dear Comrade Zhivkov, you have emphasized the great significance of socialist economic integration for the development of Bulgaria and of all our fraternal countries. We want to state clearly that during the 35-year history of CEMA, our countries have performed a tremendous amount of work and that the Soviet Union -- as the major force of socialism -- has made a decisive contribution in this respect.

At the CEMA summit economic meeting we set the task to do all we can to achieve even closer cooperation among the CEMA member-countries and to cope with the new stage in our economic development and cooperation. Each country will make a new great contribution to this end. The countries of the socialist community are in a position to master any scientific and technical task, and facts illustrate that this has already often been the case within the CEMA framework. At the Moscow meeting we unanimously declared that the key task is to ensure peace in the world, and we also reiterated that we will continue to firmly struggle to prevent a nuclear inferno. We clearly state that we will oppose the trend promoted by the U.S. Administration and its allies, which is oriented toward confrontation and military supremacy, and that we are firmly determined to implement the tasks within our countries and our joint tasks aimed at strengthening and protecting socialism. We have already recorded great results in this respect and will continue to follow this trend unswervingly, consistently, and unitedly, side by side with the Soviet Union which is making the greatest efforts to strengthen socialism and to preserve peace. The SED and the GDR will spare no efforts to fulfill these tasks.

From the bottom of our hearts we wish our Bulgarian fraternal party and all Bulgarian people further great successes in building the developed socialist society and in safeguarding peace.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES CSSR'S LENART, AWARDS ORDER

AU121214 Sofia BTA in English 1156 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia, September 12 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council received Mr. Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, first secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Slovakia and leader of the CSSR delegation for the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria, who is on a working visit to Bulgaria. At the meeting the two parties stressed that the further promotion of the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the BCP and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and between the two countries in the spirit of socialist internationalism is in the interest of the Bulgarian and the Czechoslovak people, of socialism and peace.

Expressing their serious concern over the aggravated international situation for which the aggressive imperialist circles of the United States and NATO are to blame, Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Jozef Lenart pointed to the determination of the two parties and countries to continue their active contribution to the further consolidation of the unity of the Warsaw Pact member countries, to the realization of the peaceful initiatives of the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community on the international scene.

After the talks, Mr. Todor Zhivkov presented Mr. Jozef Lenart the Bulgarian "Stara Planina" Order With Ribbon for his contribution to promoting fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, between Bulgaria and the CSSR and on the occasion of his 60th birthday anniversary.

Lenart Talks With Aleksandrov

AU121332 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Talks have taken place at the BCP Central Committee between Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov and Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the Communist Party of Slovakia.

Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov briefed the CSSR guest on the topical tasks implemented by the BCP and the Bulgarian working people in putting into effect the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and the BCP National Conference on intensifying the economy, improving production quality, and applying the achievements of scientific-technological progress.

Comrade Jozef Lenart reported the successes in constructing the developed socialist society in the CSSR.

Afterward, Comrade Jozef Lenart and those accompanying him visited the Bulgarian Academy of Science's Institute of Technological Cybernetics and Robots, and the metal-cutting plant at Sofia's chemical-pharmaceutical combine, and were briefed on Bulgarian scientific-technological achievements.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES NICARAGUAN DELEGATION LEADER

AU121017 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, received Tomas Borge, member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and minister of the interior of Nicaragua, leader of the Nicaraguan delegation to the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution victory in Bulgaria.

During the talk, Comrade Todor Zhivkov briefed the guest on the tasks which the Communists and all working people in our country are coping with at the present stage of development in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress, and on the international activities and foreign policy of the BCP and of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, aimed at the consolidation of relations of good-neighborliness and mutual understanding in the Balkans, for the preservation of peace in the world, and the elimination of the danger of a thermonuclear world war.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed gratitude for the congratulations and best wishes conveyed in the greetings message of the Sandinist National Liberation Front to the BCP Central Committee and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution victory in our country, and expressed once again the full solidarity of the BCP and of our country with the Nicaraguan people's heroic struggle for the preservation of the achievements of revolution, national independence, and the country's territorial integrity.

Comrade Tomas Borge briefed Comrade Zhivkov on the efforts of the Sandinist Front and of the Government of national restoration of Nicaragua, and of all people in the country for defending and further consolidating the achievements of the Sandinist people's revolution. He pointed out the Sandinist National Liberation Front's high esteem for the Bulgarian people's successes in building a developed, socialist society in our country, as well as its appreciation of the peace-loving, constructive foreign policy of the BCP and of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in consolidating peace and security in the Balkans, in Europe, and throughout the world.

Comrade Tomas Borge expressed sincere gratitude for the fraternal solidarity manifested by our party and all Bulgarian people with the Nicaraguan patriots' struggle and for the moral-political and economic support and assistance accorded to the Republic of Nicaragua.

The meeting which was conducted in a cordial and friendly atmosphere was attended by Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and by Bayar do Salmeron Chavez.

DZHUROV ISSUES ORDER OF DAY ON 9 SEPTEMBER

AU101550 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 9 Sep 84 p 3

["Order of the Day" issued by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, on the occasion of the national holiday -- 9 September 1944 -- 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution victory in Bulgaria]

[Text] Comrade officers, general and admirals; comrade soldiers, sailors, sergeants, and petty officers; comrade workers, technicians, engineers, and employees of military enterprises and administrative offices; soldiers of the reserve:

Today our heroic people and the soldiers of the People's Army in Bulgaria are celebrating with solemn festivities the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in our country. On the occasion of this bright national holiday the working people are expressing their boundless love and trust for the party and the people's government, as well as their unshakable unity around the invigorating general April line of the BCP. Our people are celebrating their greatest revolutionary holiday again this year with remarkable, new achievements in fulfilling the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and in implementing the slogan of the BCP National Conference -- "High quality in all places and in all things" -- by accomplishing truly great deeds.

As a result of the persevering and inspired efforts of the people under the wise leadership of the BCP, with the fraternal assistance of the great Soviet Union, and in mutually advantageous cooperation with the other socialist community member-countries, new successes and even greater achievements have been accomplished in the defense and establishment of a developed socialist society in our country. Contemporary Bulgaria today is an advanced socialist state, with developed industry and highly mechanized socialist agriculture, a country with great culture and intellectual achievements, a country which enjoys enviable international prestige.

The successes achieved by our people are a brilliant confirmation of the strength and viability of the socialist system. These successes represent a remarkable contribution to the enhancement of the international prestige of real socialism. This fact, however, does not conform to the taste of the most reactionary and warmongering circles in the United States and in the NATO member-countries. This is why they are most insolently insulting and slandering the foreign and domestic policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and deliberately use all means to undermine the wide international relations and prestige of our country.

The pressure exerted upon the People's Republic of Bulgaria is part of the imperialists' strategy of intensifying international tension and of preparing themselves for nuclear warfare against the socialist community.

In answering the threats of worldwide imperialism, our people and their Armed Forces are doing everything within their power for the reliable protection of the achievements accomplished in our country over 40 years of freedom.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria stands solidly in the united ranks of the Warsaw Pact member-states. Our country is confident, because it has loyal and strong allies and friends.

The fighters and commanders of the Bulgarian People's Army are united and closely rallied around the BCP Central Committee and they are celebrating their anniversary of freedom with great, new successes inmastering combat skill. Thanks to the pre-holiday competition which is in full swing, the number of outstanding soldiers in combat and political training, of specialists in various subjects, and of outstanding detachments has increased. The working collectives in the military enterprises and in the construction troops have also achieved great results in fulfilling their production plans.

The Bulgarian soldiers are always ready, side by side with the armies of the Warsaw Pact member-countries, headed by the invincible Armed Forces of the Soviet Union, to fulfill their patriotic and internationalist duty, to protect the peaceful labor efforts of the people, and the cause of socialism.

Comrade soldiers and commanders, comrade military workers and employees, soldiers of the reserve: I congratulate you most sincerely on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the 9 September socialist revolution and wish you health, and even greater, new successes in your combat and political training, in consolidating discipline, and in raising the combat readiness of the troops to an even higher standard.

On the occasion of the celebrations for the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria, I issue the following order: On 9 September 1984, 40 artillery salvos shall be fired in our motherland's capital -- Sofia -- and 30 artillery salvos shall be fired in the towns of Plovdiv, Varna, and Sliven.

Long live the BCP -- organizer and source of inspiration of all our victories!

Eternal glory to the heroes who have devoted their lives to the people's freedom!

Glory to the great Soviet Union, and to its Army -- our liberator!

Long live our beloved motherland -- the People's Republic of Bulgaria!

Signed: Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense

BALEV SPEECH AT ETHIOPIAN PARTY CONGRESS

AU120934 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Sep 84 p 7

["Full text" of greetings address from the BCP Central Committee to the Constituent Congress of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, delivered by Milko Balev, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, leader of the Bulgarian delegation, on 8 September 1984 in Addis Ababa]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Chairman, esteemed delegates, dearest comrades: I am filled with emotion standing at this high rostrum and delivering the greetings message of the BCP Central Committee to the Constituent Congress of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE].

I am particularly moved in carrying out the assignment of the general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who is a long-time enthusiastic friend of the heroic people of Ethiopia and of the Ethiopian revolution. I am entrusted by Todor Zhivkov, personally, on his own behalf, and on behalf of the Bulgarian Communists, to convey ardent greetings and most sincere wishes for fruitful and successful work at your historic congress. Comrade Todor Zhivkov, who is linked to your cause with deep solidarity, very much wanted to be with you on the occasion of this moment of historic importance for Ethiopia and for Africa as a whole. However, because of the celebrations on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of socialist revolution in Bulgaria, he had to stay in the country at this time. He asked me to convey special, comradely greetings to you, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam -- outstanding fighter against colonialism, racism, and social injustice, great revolutionary and internationalist, worthy patriot, and leader of Ethiopian people, great son of Africa.

Dearest comrades, our entire people are following with feelings of admiration and militant solidarity the working efforts of the young Ethiopian revolution and its development, a revolution whose 10th anniversary we will be celebrating within a few days. Your revolution was victorious in the name of great and bright ideals. We are paying great tribute to the firm resolve and strong will with which the Ethiopian people, rallied under the slogan: "Revolution, Fatherland, or death" have waged a sacred struggle for the final liquidation of the remnants of feudalism and capitalism, performing basic socioeconomic changes aimed at the establishment of the foundations of socialist society in Ethiopia.

The flame of patriotism, of struggle for the country's independence, and for freedom has always burned on the ancient soil of Ethiopia. That is why the ambitions of all invaders and tyrants have been crushed on this soil. May the enemies of Ethiopian revolution never forget this lesson of history. However, a people can be happy only when their freedom is combined with prosperity and constant social progress. We are filled with respect at consistent efforts of your revolutionary leadership and at all your people's endeavours to resolutely promote socioeconomic development, to transform the social structure and cultural life, as well as to ensure the working people's prosperity.

We are witnessing a remarkable, new, historic achievement of the Ethiopian revolution -- historic as to its nature and significance -- namely the establishment of the WPE, a Marxist-Leninist vanguard of the Ethiopian people.

We listened with interest and attention to the report read by Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam -- a remarkable panorama describing the past, present, and future of Ethiopia. We were deeply impressed by the thorough and detailed analysis it contained, as regards the successes along the path of socioeconomic development in this country and the basic trends for the future development along the path of socialist reoganization which Ethiopia has chosen.

We, the Bulgarian Communists, know from our own experience that the establishment of a party of the Marxist-Leninist type is a vitally important historical deed, without which we cannot advance and without which the revolutionary process cannot be intensified. We admire the consistency and ideological maturity with which you have been building up your party, with firm resolve and farsightedness, with confidence in the future, and the spirit in which your are still building it.

We are convinced that the great goals you have set for yourselves will be achieved. This is so, because Marxism-Leninism is the most correct guideline for social action, for the reorganization of society in the interest of man, for his well-being and happiness. This is so, because in engaging in its mission the WPE is filled with revolutionary zeal and equipped with revolutionary theory, because it relies on the true creators of history.

Any time colonialism, counterrevolution, and reaction have tried to stifle the Ethiopian revolution, the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, loyal to their international duty, have invariably ranked among your people's best friends and were among those who rendered you political, moral, and material support. We regard your victories as victories for all the revolutionary and democratic forces in Africa and throughout the world.

We would like to assure you, dearest Ethiopian friends, that we, the Communists and all working people in Socialist Bulgaria, will also be with you in the future -- in days of joy and in days of sorrow, in days of storms, and in days of peaceful construction!

Dearest Ethiopian friends, we, in Bulgaria, are at the very threshold of a historical anniversary -- 9 September -- a day on which we will celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victory of socialist revolution in our country, a victory achieved in a historic armed struggle waged by our working people under the leadership of the Communist Party, headed by Georgi Dimitrov, and with the decisive assistance of the Soviet Army. These four decades are a period of exceptional importance in the centuries-old history of our development, an era in which the Bulgarian people, overcoming various difficulties, transformed Bulgaria, which was a backward country in the past, into a modern agroindustrial state, with a developed industrial sector, large-scale, highly productive agriculture, and a prospering socialist culture.

Our successes are the result of the indefatigable efforts of our workers class, of the working peasants, and of our people's intelligentsia. They are the results of the correct and farsighted leadership of the BCP. Under the newly created conditions of building a developed socialist society, the party, in creatively applying Marxism-Leninism, resolved fundamental, theoretical, and practical problems; it shaped and implemented a historical, correct, political line and mobilized the working people in implementing this line of policy. Our successes are the result of the active participation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in socialist economic integration, they are the result of our fraternal friendship with the Soviet Union and with the socialist countries; these successes are the result of the international support of the international communist and workers movements, as well.

All Bulgarian people today are united and rallied around the Leninist April general line of the BCP, around its Central Committe, headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, and are successfully implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress on the further construction of a developed socialist society, as well as the decisions of the BCP National Conference on quality improvement in all places and in all things.

Dearest comrades, your congress is taking place under the circumstances of an extremely complicated and tense international situation, which has emerged thanks to American imperialism and its NATO allies, who are promoting a policy of confrontation and an unprecedented arms race, as well as striving for military superiority. We are now entering a stage of unprecendented intensification of attacks against the socialist countries, against the revolutionary and national liberation movements, against all democratic and peace-loving forces in the world, when imperialism in the United States is proclaiming a "crusade" not only against socialism, but against the whole world.

The deployment of new American first-strike missiles, as well as the plans for the militarization of outer space represent an exceptionally grave and immediate threat against peace. The danger of nuclear war is increasing. The existence of all mankind is being jeopardized.

Imperialism devotes particualar efforts to maintaining the already existing ho of tension and to creating new ones in Africa, the Middle East, and in many other parts of the world.

The situation in the Horn of Africa, the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, and wherever imperialism brutally interferes in the domestic affairs of independent countries, establishes military bases, and consolidates its military presence is alarming. A dangerous hotbed of tension also exists in the South of Africa. For over 30 years, the racist regime in Pretoria, with the open support of the American imperialists, has been grossly violating the decisions of the UN Security Council and persisting in the illegal occupation of Namibia. The recently applied diplomacy of "appeasement" does not change the nature of the Pretoria regime, which continues to sow death and destruction in neighboring African countries.

From the high rostrum of your congress, I would like to express the unswerving loyalty of the BCP and of the People's Republic of Bulgaria with the struggles of Angola, Mozambique, and the other "frontline" countries, which are defending their national and economic independence, despite the aggressive actions of the South African racists. Loyal to its international duty, the People's Republic of Bulgaria supports and will support the just struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of its sole letitimate representative — the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] -- and the struggle of South African patriots under the leadership of the African National Congress.

The peace-loving policy based on principle conducted by the socialist community, headed by the Soviet Union, is totally opposed to the adventurous line of imperialism. This policy is aimed at liquidating military danger, at preserving peace and at the development of mutually advantageous cooperation among states. At the same time the Warsaw Pact member-countries will not permit the military-strategic balance in the world to be disrupted to their disadvantage or to the disadvantage of the interests of peace and security.

With its foreign policy based on principle, the People's Republic of Bulgaria is contributing to the implementation of the socialist community member-countries' peace program by devoting consistent efforts to the transformation of the Balkan peninsula into a nuclear-free zone, a zone where good-neighborly relations and mutually advantageous cooperation prevail.

We highly appreciate the active foreign policy conducted by Socialist Ethiopia and its contribution to the peoples' struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid, for the consolidation of universal peace, for cooperation, and for understanding among peoples. We note with satisfaction the constructive role played by Ethiopia within the United Nations and its important role in the OAU. We point out its important role in the Nonaligned Movement, as well. We are firmly convinced that the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of African peoples on a broad anti-imperialist, antiracist, and anticolonialist basis, represents a prerequisite for the consolidation of the political atmosphere on the African Continent. On this occasion we must point out Ethiopia's constructive approach to overcoming crises within the OAU which are artificially fanned by the enemies of the unity of that organization. Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the OAU, has certainly earned decisive personal credit for this.

Esteemed delegates, the friendship and cooperation between our country and Ethiopia is developing along ascending lines. Although our countries' geographical position has placed us on different continents, as regards ideological and political convictions, our two countries live on the same continent -- the continent of peace, social progress, and humanitarianism.

As Comrade Todor Zhivkov declared here in Addis Ababa, 6 years ago: "We assure you that also in the future we will continue to do everything within our power, everything necessary in order to expand the political, economic, and cultural relations between our two peoples, so that they become solidly established and produce fruitful results. Your cause is particularly dear to our hearts, and we will continue also in the future to render fraternal assistance to the Ethiopian national-democratic revolution." That was when the declaration on the development of friendship and cooperation relations was signed, while at the time of Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam's visit to Bulgaria in 1980 the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty between our two countries on a 20-year basis was signed.

The consolidation and intensification of friendship and cooperation between the BCP and WPE, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Socialist Ethiopia are in the interest of our joint struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid, and for the preservation and consolidation of peace on our planet.

I am particularly pleased, once more to express most sincere and cordial, communist wishes for the success of the new WPE. May it become a true militant vanguard force, leading the heroic Ethiopian people forward to even greater new achievements on their chosen path of socialist development!

Long live the WPE!

Long live the glorious 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian people's revolution!

Long live the friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the WPE and may it strenghten!

Long live the cause of peace, social progress, and socialism!

ZHIVKOV, FILIPOV MESSAGE TO KOREAN COUNTERPARTS

AU101537 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Sep 84 p 8

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] Central Committee and president of the Korean Democratic People's Republic [DPRK], and to Kank Song-san, premier of the DPRK:

Dearest Comrades: On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as on behalf of all Bulgarian People, and on our own behalf, we convey to the KWP Central Committee, the Central People's Committee, and to the Administrative Council, as well as to the DPRK people, and to you personally, our most sincere congratualtion and cordial wishes on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the establishment of the DPRK.

As a result of the victory of the Soviet Army over Japanese militarism, the long, heroic struggle waged by the Korean people was crowned with success and the first workers and peasants state was established on Korean territory -- the DPRK. A new era began in the history of Korea together with a radical political, economic, and social innovation of the country along the path of socialism.

The Korean people, under the leadership of their vanguard -- the KWP -- and with the international support of the socialist countries' peoples, as well as the support of the other progressive people in the world -- defended their motherland against the military aggression of imperialism and transformed their country into a prosperous, agroindustrial state.

The Bulgarian people are rejoicing with all their hearts at the achievements of the industrious Korean people in building socialism, and wish them even greater, new successes in implementing the decisions of the sixth KWP Congress. The BCP, the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the Bulgarian people, consistently support the just struggle of the fraternal Korean people for the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea and for the reunification of the country along a peaceful path and on a democratic basis.

We take advantage of the opportunity to express our confidence that the recent visit of a party and state delegation from the DPRK to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and president of the DPRK, as well as the meetings and talks on a summit level and the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty signed between the two countries, represent a powerful, new incentive for the further, comprehensive intensificiation and expansion of relations of fraternal friendship and allround cooperation between our two parties and countries to the benefit of both the Bulgarian and Korean peoples, in the interest of the cause of peace and socialism throughout the world.

DOYNOV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR USSR 12 SEP

AU121011 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Comrade Ognyan Doynov departed for the USSR heading a government delegation today. The delegation will conduct talks on some issues concerning the further intensification and development of cooperation between the two countries in the machine-building sector. The delegation was seen off at Sofia airport by Comrade Kiril Zarev, as well as by Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in Bulgaria.

TODOROV, MLADENOV MEET NORWEGIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU112052 Sofia BTA in English 1809 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia September 11 (BTA) -- The relations between Bulgaria and Norway are developing as normal, but there still exist many untapped possibilities for their extending and deepening especially in the economic sphere. The two countries' belonging to different socio-political systems and different military alliances should not impede mutually advantageous cooperation in all sphere of life. The contacts at various levels make it possible to know better the countries' stands on a number of international issues. These conclusions were made here today at the talks held between Mr Stanko Todorov, the chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, head of the Bulgarian delegation and Norwegian parliamentarians led by Mr Thor Knudsen, the chairman of the Lagtinget.

A similar assessment was made also at a later meeting of the Norwegian parliamentarians with the head of the Bulgarian diplomacy Mr Petur Mladenov.

During the talks between Mr Stanko Todorov and Mr Thor Knudsen stress was laid on the important role and contribution of the parliaments in seeking the way out and the means to ease the currently existing tension in the international climate. The two delegations expressed their views regarding the reasons that brought about this tension. Different was the assessment of the ideas of setting up nuclear weapon-free zones in Europe.

Bulgaria and her allies will not allow any break of the now existing balance of forces, emphasized Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov who explained to the guests Bulgaria's familar foreign political stands. We are in favor of negotiations but not from the position of strength and faits accomplis. The negotiations should be held on the basis of equality and equal security for all states, Mr Petur Mladenov stressed

ZHIVKOV, LIBYA'S RAJAB REAFFIRM DEVELOPING TIES

AU121712 Sofia BTA in English 1534 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia, September 12 (BTA) -- The relations between Bulgaria and Libya are developing along an ascending line in all spheres of life. This was found here today by Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, and Mr Muhammad al-Zarruq Rajab, the secretary of the General Peopls's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The guest is heading the Libyan delegation attending the recent celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. Some international issues of mutual interest were discussed. The staunch solidarity in the two countries' struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction was reaffirmed.

GROMYKO MEETING SHOWS NO CHANGE IN REAGAN POLICY

LD122207 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] The U.S. press today comments about yesterday's White House announcement that President Reagan will meet Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko in Washington on 28 September. The reaction of the political circles and the general public is also well known already. This makes it possible to create a relatively exact picture. This makes it possible to create a relatively exact picture. In the first place the announcement does not mean there are changes in Reagan's policy. His policy has already led to an unprecedented worsening of U.S.-Soviet relations. It cannot be expected that Reagan would change his stance on Soviet proposals to reduce tension and to ban the militarization of outerspace. As Washington press says, Reagan is interested above all in presenting himself in a different light to the U.S. international public. This is very important for him. The fact is that during his entire presidency -- that is almost 4 years -- he has not met a single leading Soviet representative and his recent threats to the Soviet Union are creating certain uneasiness in the general public. This could affect the November elections.

NATO NUCLEAR POST FOR FRG GENERAL CRITICIZED

AU101400 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Sep 84 p 7

[Vitezslav Havlicek Bonn dispatch in the "Note" column: "Finger on the Trigger"]

[Text] When the advocates of the deployment of new American nuclear weapons in the FRG were searching last year for arguments to curb the protests of the peace movement, they came up with a proposal to require from the Americans the right to participate in deciding when they would be used. This, they claimed, would preclude the possibility of the weapons' being abused.

The intention to acquire nuclear arms in this manner, to overcome the postwar restrictions and valid agreements, was nevertheless far too transparent. The peace movement did not fall into this trap. But even among many of the FRG's allies, the idea of the West German finger on the nuclear trigger produced feelings of unease. At the time this was testified to by the extent of the negative reaction among the West European public. However, as so often in the past, the Americans were all for it.

Under pressure from the public, the FRG representatives are outwardly pretending not to care about access to nuclear weapons, not to harbor any intention of changing anything in the decision by which the FRG renounced weapons of mass destruction in the spirit of internationally valid restrictions.

However, at the same time the federal government continues its efforts to enhance the Bundeswehr's combat strength and to consolidate its position as NATO's offensive sword. First it pushed through, in the Council of WEU, the decision to rescind the limitations banning the production of heavy offensive weapons in the FRG. "We are merely concerned with eliminating the lack of equal rights; we do not expect to develop or produce them," they tried to calm down the protests of the world public.

Less than a month later, the first West German intermediate-range missile was launched. This was done by a private firm from Munich. But now another report comes from Brussels: West German General Mack has assumed responsibility in NATO headquarters for nuclear arms! Mack has taken over the post of General Kiessling who, according to the West German press, had objections to the American plans for using nuclear arms in Europe. Bonn was prepared to meet the American demand for his speedy withdrawal at any price, even the price of spurious slanders. The scandal which culminated in Minister Woerner's enforced apology is well known.

And now the main reason for Kiessling's removal was finally revealed.

General Mack, whom his American colleagues call a "typical German general," will be coping with the entire agenda of nuclear weapons, from "target planning" to drawing up the annual reports on the NATO forces' "nuclear needs." Formerly these key issues of the Pact's activity fell within the authority of a British general.

The appointment of this "typical German general" to this function in particular confirms the will of both the U.S. ruling circles, and of those in the FRG, to increasingly drag the Federal Republic into NATO's nuclear plans. The appointment is aimed at letting Bundeswehr representatives have a finger on the nuclear trigger. And this, in connection with the activation of revanchist forces in the FRG and with the support which they enjoy in government policy, bodes no good.

[Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 7 September carries on page 7 a 380-word Juarj Bydzovsky commentary in the "Foreign-Political Note" column, entitled "General Mack's Nuclear Arms." The author deals with the appointment of FRG General Mack "deputy commander in chief of NATO forces in Europe for nuclear arms" and stresses that this is the first appointment of a Bundeswehr general to such an important post. "West German General Mack," the author continues, "now holds in his hands the weapons with which NATO is threatening the socialist countries. This means that the West German General is holding in his hands the direct threat to our country." The author concludes by saying that this "shift of authority" is "quite inconspicuously" letting West German militarists decide on the use of nuclear arms, and adds: "This is a course which endangers all European nations. Nations which have sufficient bad experience and enough cause to resolutely protest against this."]

NATO FALL MANEUVERS TO INVOLVE 250,000 SOLDIERS

LD122321 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Today 70,000 British soldiers started transfering to military bases in the FRG. Together with U.S. soldiers and other NATO units they will take part in autumn maneuvers, known as Autumn Forge. It was announced that over 250,000 soldiers are to take part in the exercise, which will take place in a number of West European countries. There are 60,000 soldiers at the Warsaw Pact exercise "Shield 84."

HUSAK AWARDS USTINOV, BOTH STRESS MILITARY TIES

LD121647 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, who is in the CSSR for the "Shield-84" Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces military exercises, in the presence of Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, at Prague Castle today. In a cordial and comradely conversation the representatives informed each other about the fulfillment of the tasks that both countries are undertaking in realizing conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 26th CPSU Congress. They evaluated the current international military political situation and some questions of cooperation between the CSSR People's Army and the Soviet Army.

Dmitriy Ustinov conveyed to Gustav Husak and the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium cordial greetings and wishes for successful work from Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and all members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

Gustav Husak thanked him and asked Dmitriy Ustinov to convey greetings and best wishes to Konstantin Chernenko and all members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

During the course of the reception, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, presented Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense, with the Order of Klement Gottwald. This highest CSSR order was awarded to him on the occasion of his 75th birthday for exceptional contributions to the development of friendship and fraternal cooperation between the people and the Armies of both countries.

Comrade Husak highly praised the personal contribution and exceptional help of Comrade Ustinov for strengthening friendship, alliance, and all-round cooperation between the CPSU and the CPCZ, between both our countries and the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union and the CSSR. He emphasized Dmitriy Ustinov's great role as a leading party, state, and military official in the Soviet people's great victory in the Great Patriotic War and his contributions in the postwar period to strengthen the defense capability of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact, a decisive factor in ensuring conditions for peaceful life and the security of the socialist community. Our workers, Comrade Husak, went on to emphasize, know your warm attitude to the CSSR and they deeply value everything which you have done and do for developing and deepening the CSSR-Soviet alliance and friendship.

In conclusion, in the name of the highest party and state organs, Comrade Gustav Husak congratulated Dmitriy Ustinov on the award of the order and wished him much success in the responsible work for the happiness of the Soviet people, good health, and personal happiness.

Comrade Ustinov, cordially thanked the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government, and Comrade Gustav Husak personally, for the high award. To be awarded an order which carries the name of Klement Gottwald, one of the exceptional officials of the CPCZ, president of the CSSR and a warm advocate of Soviet-CSSR freindship, is a great honor for me, said Comrade Ustinov. I consider this award an acknowledgement of the contributions made by the Communist Party and state, the Soviet people and their Armed Forces, to strengthen the military friendship and all-round cooperation between our fraternal countries, people, and Armies.

Our friendship was born and formed in the struggle against our joint enemy, fascism, during World War II, it was strengthened in the postwar years in the struggle with reactionary forces for world peace and the victory of socialism, Dmitriy Ustinov continued. It helps us to build a new life, to continually raise the economic and defense capability of our states, to successfully solve complicated questions of international life. Soviet-CSSR friendship develops and takes new forms year by year. Its firm foundations are a unity of ideology and policy of the CPSU and the CPCZ, the unwavering dedication of the people of our country to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, joint goals in the struggle for a happy future.

VATICAN LEADERS PRESSURE POLITICAL PRIESTS

AU120833 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 36 5 Sep 84 p 2

["Z"-signed article: "A Detail"]

[Text] It is not the first time in its history that the Roman Catholic Church has forbidden priests and friars from actively participating in political life.

This is also the case today, when the "Black Pope" -- the general of the mighty Jesuits' order, Hans Kolvenbach -- gave a clear choice to the clergymen in the Nicaraguan revolutionary government (more details in TRIBUNA 30/1984). According to news agencies, the Vatican declaration states clearly: "The church authorities insist that they relinquish their ministerial posts as this is incompatible with their spiritual mission."

Several times in history, church officials have also proclaimed a similar group vis-a-vis patriotic priests in the CSSR. It is enough to recall how, after the victorious February, the archbishop at that time, Josef Beran, forbade these progressive priests from taking part in public life. He very sharply opposed Josef Plojhar, a Catholic priest from Ceske Budejovice and a heroic antifascist fighter, from becoming a member of the Gottwald Government, filling the post of minister of health. Similarly, the Slovak Catholic hierarchy threatened priests Alexander Horak and Jozef Lukacevic, who accepted the constitutional function of commissioners of the Slovak National Council.

In those days, the Czech and the Slovak Catholic hierarchy used to fulfill very willingly the instructions of the Vatican authorities, conveyed in Prague by the Vatican Nunciature, residing in Voroshilov Street. It slandered these patriotic priests, and accused them of "dishonesty" and of "collaboration" with communists. The church severely disciminated against them, merely because they were serving the interests of the working people. It is necessary, however, to recall that neither the Prague nuncio nor Prague Primate Beran, nor the American Embassy, were bothered by the fact that Catholic Priests Monsignor Sramek and Monsignor Hala were sitting in the government. On the contrary, they took these priests, who were sabotaging the path toward creating a people's democratic state, under their wing, and were honoring them. [protezovali and vuzna...enavali je].

At present, Miguel Obando y Bravo, the archbishop of Managua, is taking part in the CIA "Horse" operation, whose objective is to provoke a "definite" conflict between the Catholic Church and the government. According to REUTER, the authors of the just published book, "The Year of Armageddon," state that "the CIA also informs the Pope...about the activity of leftist priests in Nicaragua...and in other countries, in which the interests of the Vatican and the United States converge." The archbishop of Managua proceeds in accordance with the recommendations of the Vatican Nunciature, in Managua, Rua D.N. Carterro 10. It is known that diplomats from the U.S. Embassy are frequent visitors of Mr Archbishop. The same way North American emissaries and the Vatican nuncio used to meet regularly with Archbishop Beran 36 years ago. But in those days, the endeavor of the White House and the Vatican Nunciature ended in defeat....

LEADERS RECEIVE CUBAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

Husak Meets Bravo

AU121039 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, yesterday [10 September] received at Prague Castle the delegation of the National Assembly of People's Government of the Republic of Cuba, led by its chairman Flavio Bravo Pardo, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, in the presence of Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CSSR Federal Assembly chairman.

In a cordial, comradely talk it was concordantly stated that the CSSR and the Cuban people are bound by firm ties of traditional friendship and fruitful cooperation that are dynamically developed on the well-tried principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The personal contacts between the deputies of the two lesgislative bodies, as well as the exchange of experience acquired in their activity as parliamentary deputies, are all contributing toward the high level of mutual relations. In the exchange of opinions on topical issues of the current international situation, the aggressive policy of imperialist circles was condemned, particularly that of the United States, and stress was put on the unavoidable need to do everything to avert a nuclear conflict, to halt feverish armament, and to renew the process of international detente and cooperation.

The reception was attended by Jan Marko, first deputy chairman of the CSSR's Federal Assembly; Frantisek Salda, head of the CSSR President's Office; and Sidroc Ramos Pelacios, Cuba's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the CSSR.

Strougal Meets Delegation

LD120114 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received a delegation from the National Assembly of the people's government of Cuba today in Hrzen Palace in Prague. The delegation, which is on an official and friendly visit to the CSSR, is led by its chairman, Flavio Bravo.

In their talk, they reviewed the current successful development of all-round relations between the CSSR and Cuba, and expressed the conviction that mutual contacts and fraternal cooperation in the political, economic, and cultural spheres would continue to increase to the benefit of the peoples of both countries, and in the interests of the growth of the economic potential and strengthening the unity of the whole socialist community.

In an exchange of views on topical international political issues, they condemned the present adventuristic policy of world imperialism, especially of the United States, aimed at increasing the danger of war and the arms race. They stressed their determination to take all essential steps and specific measures to ward off the threat of nuclear war, and to preserve lasting peace throughout the world.

Kempny Meets Delegation

LD120459 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czech National Council, today in Prague received the delegation of the National Assembly of the people's government of Cuba, led by its chairman, Flavio Bravo. In a cordial, comradely talk, he noted the friendly relations between the two fraternal countries and their joint effort to consolidate peace throughout the world. Then he informed the Cuban deputies about the tasks of the Czech National Council.

Flavio Bravo spoke about the implementation of experience of the socialist countries in building Cuba, and about the activities of the National Assembly of people's government of the Cuban Republic.

Group Leader in Bratislava

LD121433 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] The delegation of the Cuban People's Government National Assembly, headed by its President Flavio Bravo Pardo, was received in Bratislava Castle by Viliam Salgovic, member of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee and chairman of the Slovak National Council. He briefed the Cuban deputies about the history of Slovakia, singled out the results of its socialist construction and informed them about the mission and current tasks of the Slovak National Council. He paid high tribute to Cuba's successes in the struggle for freedom, independence, and for building socialism, and its active role in the struggle for peace and progress in the world. Flavio Bravo Pardo said that the Cuban people feel very close to the CSSR and appreciate with gratitude its help as well as the help of the other CEMA countries in developing Cuban industry, agriculture, sciences, culture, and other areas.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE DPRK ON NATIONAL DAY

AU101241 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Prague, 7 Sep (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, sent Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] and DPRK president, and Kang Song-san, chairman of the Government Council, the following congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the national holiday, the 36th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

Esteemed comrades: On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and of the CSSR Government and people, as well as in our own name we send you, the WPK Central Committee, and the DPRK Government and people cordial comradely greetings and congratulations on your country's national day -- the 36th anniversary of the emergence of the DPRK.

We in the CSSR follow with sincere sympathy the efforts undertaken by the Korean people who, under WPK leadership, are building the socialist society in their country. We are glad at the results of the Korean working people's devoted work, achieved under the difficult conditions of their forcibly divided country, in developing the national economy, in raising living standards, culture, and educational standards. These results form the firm foundations of the further successful course in fulfilling the aims set by the Sixth WPK Congress for socialist construction in the DPRK.

We highly value the relations of friendship, cooperation, and solidarity between our parties and countries, between the CSSR and Korean people. The visit of the DPRK's party and state delegation, led by Comrade Kim Il-song, WPK Central Committee general secretary and DPRK president, to the CSSR in June 1984, gave a new impetus for their further all-round development on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. We are convinced that CSSR-Korean friendship will continue to strengthen in full harmony with the interests of the CSSR and Korean people, as well as with the interests of our common struggle against imperialism and for lasting peace and progress in the world. The CPCZ, all CSSR people will continue to support your just struggle for the peaceful unification of Korea on democratic foundations and without foreign meddling.

We sincerely wish you, dear comrades, and the fraternal people of the DPRK, much success in building the socialist society.

Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the CSSR's Federal Assembly, sent Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the DPRK's Supreme People's Assembly, congratulations on the state holiday.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, sent Kim Yong-nam, deputy chairman of the State Council and DPRK minister of foreign affairs, a congratulatory telegram.

The Central Committee of the CSSR National Front sent a congratulatory telegram to the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Unification of the Fatherland. The Central Trade Union Council sent a telegram to the General Federation of Korean Trade Unions.

GERLE SPEAKS AT FESTIVITIES HONORING BULGARIA

LD092214 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Excerpts] A festive meeting of the working people and youth of the capital of the CSSR was held today at the Knight Hall in the Valdstejn Palace in Prague on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. Petr Voldan reports:

Comrade Ladislav Gerle, deputy federal premier, delivered the festive speech. He recalled the historical path of Bulgaria and underlined the fact that the socialist revolution had been the result of years of effort by the Bulgarian people fighting for freedom. In the part of his speech devoted to CSSR-Bulgarian relations, he underlined the importance of the first alliance agreement between the CSSR and Bulgaria, signed in 1948. In this connection Comrade Ladislav Gerle said:

[Begin Gerle recording] The time elapsed since signing this agreement has brought much evidence of the usefulness of cooperation between our countries in the political, economic, scientific-technological, cultural, tourism and many, many other areas.

Of basic importance in CSSR-Bulgarian relations are the regular meetings of the highest party and state represetnatives of the two countries. One of the most important was the September 1979 ofificial friendly visit of the party and the state delegation led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic. There was also the official friendly visit of the CSSR party and state delegation led by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, to the Bulgarian People's Republic in September 1982.

During these talks attention was paid to a number of important issues of mutual cooperation and international politics. On this occasion the main directions for broadening and deepening economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the CSSR and Bulgaria after 1985 were (?set). It can be said with satisfaction that economic relations between our states are developing satisfactorily. This assessment was also made during talks between the leaders of the two states this May. Goods exchange is developing successfully and with stability and mutual supplies are being overfulfilled. It has been agreed upon for this 5-year plan that the overall volume is to exceed the value of Kcs30 billion. This represents an increase over the last 5-year plan in comparable prices [zrovnatelne ceny] by over 20 percent. In the first 3 years of this agreement, pledges were not only fulfilled but a further increase of mutual goods exchange by approximately 16 percent was attained. An undeniable contribution to these results was made by the growing volume of specialized and cooperative supplies, the proportion of which is to achieve as early as this year 40 percent of overall turnover of the mutual goods exchange.

In the next years the two countries will try to deepen their cooperation in the auto industry, metal-working machines and robot production, the heavy machine-building industry, electronics and electrotechnology, metallurgy, the low-tonnage chemical industry, goods transport on the Danube, and in many other spheres of mutual goods exchange. In the second half of the eighties, the two countries should substantially increase goods exchange, deepen the interlinking of their economies, and make quality changes in their scientific-technological cooperation to make results of common work in this sphere correspond to the needs and possibilities of the CSSR and Bulgaria. [end recording]

LEADERS' MESSAGE TO BULGARIA ON NATIONAL DAY

AU101315 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Prague, 7 Sep (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, sent Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and People's Republic of Bulgaria State Council chairman, and Grisha Filipov, People's Republic of Bulgaria Council of Ministers chairman, the following congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Republic of Bulgaria -- the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria:

Esteemed comrades: On the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Republic of Bulgaria -- the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria, we send you, the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and all Bulgarian people the most cordial comradely greetings and congratulations on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the government and all people of the CSSR, and in our own name.

The September uprising of 1944 represented a great historic landmark in the Bulgarian people's struggle for national freedom and for a socially just society. With the decisive assistance of the glorious Soviet Army, the revolutionary undertaking of patriotic forces, led by the BCP, opened the road to building a socialist society in Bulgaria. During the 40 years of the people's power, deep socioeconomic and social transfromations have taken place in the country. The Bulgarian people achieved significant successes in developing science, the economy, and culture, and in raising the educational and living standards. The People's Republic of Bulgaria rightly enjoys significant international authority and respect in this world.

Together with you, we in the CSSR are sincerely glad at the results of the Bulgarian working people's building efforts, and we sincerely congratulate you on them. These results testify to the correct policy of the party and to the working people's initiative in realizing the 12th BPC Congress decisions. At the same time they testify to the significance of Bulgaria's all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is a firm link of the socialist community; it is actively contributing toward consolidating the unity and collaboration of the Warsaw Pact states and toward deepening the economic cooperation within the CEMA framework. By its peaceful foreign policy it is making a significant contribution to the effort to frustrate the militarist plans harbored by the United States and its NATO allies, and also to the efforts to avert the nuclear threat and to consolidate peace in the world.

We highly value the fact that both our Communist Parties, and the CSSR and Bulgarian people, are bound by the firm ties of traditional friendship and fruitful cooperation. They are based on the unity of ideas, interests, and socialist goals of our two states.

The CSSR will continue to strive also in the future for the further consolidation of relations in the spirit of the alliance Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, and for their further development on the well-tried principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. This conforms to the interests of our peoples and benefits the cause of peace, socialism, and progress in the world.

On the day of this significant anniversary, we wish you, dear comrades, and all fraternal Bulgarian people many further successes in building the developed socialist society in your fatherland.

Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CSSR Federal Assembly chairman, also sent a congratulatory telegram to Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and People's Republic of Bulgaria National Assembly chairman.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, sent a congratulatory telegram to Petur Mladenov, People's Republic of Bulgaria foreign affairs minister. The Central Committee of the CSSR's National Front sent a congratulatory telegram to the National Council of the Fatherland Front of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; and the Central Trade Union Council congratulated the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions.

COMMUNIQUE ON TU DELEGATION'S VISIT TO AUSTRIA

AU101339 Prague PRACE in Czech 8 Sep 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Communique on Visit by a Central Trade Union Council Delegation to Austria; Even More Effectively for Peace"]

[Text] An official delegation of the Central Trade Union Council [URO] returned from a visit to Austria yesterday. A joint communique was adopted in Vienna at the end of the delegation's stay.

An official delegation of the CSSR's URO, led by its chairman Karel Hoffmann, visited Austria on 3-6 September at the invitation of the Austrian Trade Union Federation [OeGB]. In addition to its chairman , the CSSR delegation consisted of Ladislav Abraham, URO first deputy chairman and chairman of the Slovak Trade Union Council; Darina Pristachova, chairwoman of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Communications Workers; and Emil Grochol, head of the URO International Department.

The OeGB delegation which conducted talks with the URO delegation consisted of the following officials: OeGB Chairman Anton Benya; OeGB Deputy Chairman Johann Gassner; OeGB Executive Secretary Friedrich Verzetnitsch; and Secretaries Kurt Prokop, Anton Hofer, Karl Hummel, and Karl Matal. During the URO delegation's stay in Austria, Karel Hoffmann was received by the president of the Republic, Doctor Rudolf Kirchschlaeger. The delegation further visited some enterprises and conducted talks with their trade union officials and ranking personnel. It met with functionaries of the Provincial Committee of Upper Austria, and at the end of its stay it laid a wreath in honor of the victims of fascism and in the former Mauthausen concentration camp.

The representatives of the two centers informed one another about the activity and the topical tasks of their organizations. They stressed that despite the differing conditions in which the two trade union organizations are working, there is a number of common tasks which they are resolving for the good of the working people of their countries.

During their talks, they paid great attention to the issue of maintaining peace in the world. They stressed that in the current international situation the struggle of trade unionists for peace, halting the arms race, and disarmament must become even more effective, in order to manifest the unequivocal stance of trade unions on this important issue of mankind. To achieve these objectives, one must organize coordinated actions on a bilateral and multilateral level. In this connection, the representatives of the two organizations emphasized the necessity of improving relations between the countries of Western and Eastern Europe, particularly between neighboring states. The URO and the OEGB, as organizations representing the interests of the working people of their two countries, will strive, within the framework of their possibilities, for asserting this cooperation.

The representatives of the two organizations expressed the view that a constructive dialogue among trade union organizations of differing orientation and international membership could help to resolve the current strained situation in the world. A concrete contribution, among other things, would be the continuation of the European trade union conferences.

The two organizations share the view that the European trade union conferences would constitute an important platform for discussing common issues. They would provide the possibility to exchange views on questions pertaining to environment, the influence of scientific-technological progress, working and social conditions, and so forth.

During the talks, both the URO and the OEGB delegation affirmed their interest in the further development of cooperation between the centers, with aim of acquiring a better knowledge of the living and working conditions of the working people of the two neighboring countries, and adopted a plan of cooperation which specifies common actions for the next 2 years.

The talks of the two delegations were held in an atmosphere of mutual trust and understanding, and were marked by unanimity of views on the fundamental issues discussed. In the final part of the talks, URO Chairman Karel Hoffmann invited an OEGB delegation, headed by its chairman, A. Benya, to pay a visit to the CSSR next year. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING TRADE FAIR OPENS

Husak Attends Opening in Brno

LD120155 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Excerpt] The 26th International Engineering Trade Fair opened today in Brno with the participation of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic. The ceremony was attended by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, Milos Jakes, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The opening speech was made by Ladislav Gerle, deputy premier of the federal government. He stressed that the fundamental role of the International Engineering Trade Fair is to promote the development of mutually advantageous trade relations between all states, regardless of social system, and to create favorable conditions for international cooperation. He drew attention to the increasing involvement of The CSSR in the international division of labor, particularly with the CEMA member-countries, in the framework of which specialization and cooperation on the basis of the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration and long-term target programs was being carried out on a planned basis.

The International Engineering Trade Fair in Brno this year has 2,488 participating exhibitors from 30 countries and West Berlin. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization is also represented. This year's annual international engineering products exhibition gives prominence to the sphere of construction machinery and equipment. After the ceremonial opening, Comrade Gustav Husak and other officials made a tour of the trade fair exhibits.

Urban Speaks to Journalists

LD122204 Prague CTK in English 1635 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Brno, Sept 12 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban informed Czechoslovak and foreign journalists about the development of the Czechoslovak engineering industry and foreign trade at a press conference at the International Engineering Trade Fair here today.

The minister said that the turnover in trade with the socialist countries last year rose by more than 11.5 percent, while trade with the capitalist countries has been stagnating and with the developing countries it increased by 20 percent. Trade with Czechoslovakia's major trade partner, the USSR, grew faster than planned and increased last year by more than 14 percent. The total share of the socialist countries in Czechoslovakia's foreign trade rose from 70 percent in 1980 to 77 percent in 1983 while the Soviet Union's share increased from 36 percent to 44 percent. This development reflects the widening cooperation with the socialist countries and is to some extent due also to the stagnation and in some cases decline in trade with the non-socialist countries, Minister Urban said.

Minister Urban said the last year's tasks in exports to the non-socialist countries, which increased by almost 6 percent as against 1982, have been fulfilled. The trade balance with the capitalist countries improved since exports of goods and services are for Czechoslovakia the sole important means of payment whereby it can pay its credits.

Speaking about the problems of Czechoslovakia's foreign trade, the minister mentioned the faster growth of exports than purchases in the GDR, Poland, Hungary and Bulgaria, the persisting high share of raw materials and consumer goods and low exports of machinery especially to the advanced capitalist countries and the slow rate of raising the effectiveness of foreign trade.

Products of the engineering, iron and steel and electrical engineering industries are of particular significance in Czechoslovak foreign trade. Machinery and equipment accounted for 55 percent of total Czechoslovak exports last year, as against 50 percent in 1980. Engineering industry products constitute more than 62 percent of Czechoslovak exports to the socialist countries, two-thirds of exports to the USSR and also nearly 75 percent of exports to the developing countries. Only in exports to the advanced capitalist countries, the share of engineering products corresponds neither to the traditions of Czechoslovakia's position nor to the possibilities of its economy, Minister Urban said.

The Czechoslovak foreign trade minister stressed the necessity to further increase the export capability of engineering products and to expand international division of labour in engineering branches. He also pointed out the need to increase production and exports in branches based on skilled work and requiring research and technological development.

The minister appreciated the interest of foreign exhibitors in participation in the Brno fair, stressing the growing interest of firms from the Netherlands, Italy, Britain, Brazil and India. He also welcomed representatives of the U.N. Industrial Development Organization and expressed Czechoslovakia's interest in a broader involvement in its programs.

The minister said that over 350 Czechoslovak enterprises are represented at the fair through 25 foreign trade corporations. Among the most interesting exhibits is inter alia a mobile pig iron mixer, the only product of its kind manufactured in CMEA countries and a Skoda 69 electric locomotive which can be transferred from one voltage system to another. About one-fifth of Czechoslovak exhibits are novelties, Minister Urban said.

Urban, Iraqi Minister Meet

LD122214 Prague CTK in English 1630 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Brno, Moravia Sept 12 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban and Iraqi Minister of Light Industry Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah met here today at the 26th International Engineering Fair. Their talks focused on further development of economic cooperation between the two countries. Czechoslovakia and Iraq cooperate in the construction of refineries. There are also possibilities to supply Iraq with Czechoslovak equipment for textile and leather industries, the construction of building materials and food industry.

HUSAK MEETS DELEGATION FROM ANTIFASCISM GROUP

LD112325 Prague CTK in English 1632 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Prague Sept 11 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak received here today a delegation of the International Federation of Resistance Movements (FIR) led by President Arialdo Banfi and Secretary-General Alix Lhote.

The delegation is here to attend a session of the Bureau and General Council of FIR, which started today and will discuss the results of the federation's work since the 9th Congress of FIR held in Berlin in 1982 and set new tasks in the struggle against fascism and neo-fascism.

Arialdo Banfi said the federation regards as its most important tasks to resolutely stand up against all expressions of fascism, to fight for peace and cooperation among nations. He presented Gustav Husak with an "Honorary Medal" of FIR for his personal part in the anti-fascist resistance movement and for his merits in the promotion of peaceful cooperation among nations.

Gustav Husak stressed the necessity to step up the struggle to ease international tension, to limit the arms race, avert the nuclear threat and to return to the path of peaceful coexistence and constructive cooperation.

He also spoke highly of FIR's contribution towards forming a broad front of peace, democratic and anti-imperialist forces against a new war. He stressed that the enormous sacrifices claimed by the defeat of fascism as well as the responsibility of imperialism for the suffering inflicted upon nations during World War II must not be forgotten.

Gustav Husak then presented the Czechoslovak Order of Friendship to FIR in appreciation of its activities in promoting friendship, cooperation and peaceful coexistence among nations.

REPORTAGE ON HONECKER VISIT TO ETHIOPIA

Honecker Message to Mengistu

AU121100 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] The SED Central Committee sent the following congratulatory cable signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary, to Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE]:

Dear Comrade Mengistu: On the founding of the WPE, the Marxist-Leninist vanguard of the Ethiopian people, and on your election as general secretary of the party Central Committee, I would like to extend, on behalf of the SED Central Committee and on my own behalf, fraternal greetings.

We wish you, the Central Committee, and all members of the WPE great successes in implementing the decisions of the founding congress to the benefit of the Ethiopian people.

The SED and GDR reiterate and strengthen their close link and internationalist solidarity with revolutionary Ethiopia.

Please accept my best wishes for good health, well-being, and work energy in your responsible activity.

Leaders Unveil Marx Memorial

LD120847 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1312 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, 11 Sep (ADN) -- The first Karl Marx memorial on the African Continent was ceremonially unveiled on Tuesday in the capital of Socialist Ethiopia. The historical act for the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian people's revolution was carried out jointly by the general secretaries of the SED Central Committee and the WPE, Erich Honecker and Mengistu Haile Mariam.

The 4-meter high memorial stands in the middle of Karl Marx Park near the university. Thousands of working people, including delegates of the WPE Constituent Congress of, which ended yesterday, and many foreign guests, including People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] party and state leader, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, and President of Kenya Daniel T. arap Moi witnessed the festive event.

Honecker Meets PDRY Leader

LD121958 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1435 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, 12 Sep (ADN) -- In Addis Ababa today Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, met with 'Ali Nasir Muhammad Hasani, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP) Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Assembly and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PDRY. During the friendly meeting the two statesmen discussed questions of mutual relations and the world political situation.

Erich Honecker and 'Ali Nasir Muhammed Hasani assessed their meeting as an expression of the steadily developing relations between the GDR and the PDRY, the heart of which is cooperation between the SED and the YSP. The two sides reaffirmed their desire to develop these relations further for the benefit of the peoples of their countries and in the interests of safeguarding peace.

In their discussion of international issues, Erich Honecker and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad Hasani condemned the confrontation and arms buildup policy of imperialism, as demonstrated particularly in the deployment of new U.S. first-strike weapons in West Europe, especially in the FRG, and in Washington's risky actions in the Middle East and in other parts of the world.

The two statesmen stressed the need for even closer unity of all forces interested in maintaining peace in order to repulse imperialism's dangerous machinations and to protect mankind from nuclear destruction.

Taking part in the talk were: members of the SED Central Committee Oskar Fischer, minister for foreign affairs, and Guenter Sieber, chief of the SED Central Committee International Affairs Department; and on the Yemeni side, 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd Al-Qadir, member of the Politburo and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, and 'Ali As'ad, member of the YSP Central Committee.

LEADERS REPEAT REVANCHIST CHARGES AGAINST FRG

LD081054 Hamburg DPA in German 0828 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 8 Sep (DPA) -- On the eve of the GDR's 35th anniversary, leading GDR politicians have reiterated charges of revanchism against the FRG. Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph says the FRG still has not abandoned its "revanchist line which is contrary to international law."

It was "compelled" at the beginning of the seventies, in its treaties with the Soviet Union, Poland, the CSSR and the GDR, to take into account European realities. However, revanchist tendencies persisted. They manifested themselves in the failure to respect GDR citizenship and in other positions which are contrary to good sense, historical realities, and the spirit of the Basic Treaty with the GDR, Stoph says in an article in the SED journal EINHEIT, which NEUES DEUTSCHLAND reprints on Saturday.

The claim to identity with the German Reich within the 1937 borders, explicit in the FRG Basic Law, provided a constant breeding ground for revanchist activities of all kinds in that country, Stoph says.

SED Politburo member Guenter Mittag is quoted by Information Bureau West as saying that there was no open German question nor did the German Reich within the 1937 borders continue to exist. What does exist are the "capitalist FRG" and the "socialist GDR." It was an error to believe that with the development of new American missiles in the FRG and the adoption of "revanchist positions" the wheel of history could be turned back.

Information Bureau West quotes GDR Defense Minister Heinz Hoffmann to the effect that the GDR is prepared for businesslike relations with the FRG on the basis of respect for sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs. However, this calls for much tenacity and patience because of Bonn's presumption in claiming to represent Germany and the revanchist conceptions it still has not abandoned.

Politburo member Hermann Axen expressed the view that "all the talk by Bonn politicians about reunification" is "an utter illusion." Germany as a capitalist state is a thing of the past and will "never reemerge."

FRG ENVIRONMENTALIST ON TALKS WITH HONECKER

AU111552 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The visit to the GDR and the exchange of views on topical questions of security peace and the environmental policy which the delegation of the Federation of Citizens' Initiatives on Environmental Protection (BBU), a registered association, had with Erich Honecker was of great political importance. This was stressed by Jo Leinen, member of the BBU Executive Committee, to the press. The delegation regards the fact that Erich Honecker received them as a signal that even after the situation that arose surrounding his visit to the FRG, "the dialogue between East and West has not come to an end, that this dialogue can continue," Jo Leinen said. However, one must have something to say so that a dialogue makes sense.

Erich Honecker told the delegation, Jo Leinen continued, that the relations between the two German states can improve to that extent to which talks and joint ideas on the questions of peace and of disarmament are possible and disarmament can be put on the agenda of both German states. Jo Leinen added that the peace movement rejects all missiles. Efforts are now concentrated on how to break out of the deadlock that has been created. "A dialogue must also have a subject for dialogue, and the policy of insubstantiality which, in my view, is being pursued in Bonn is not the right framework for a serious dialogue between state and government heads." In not a single one of the important subjects did the FRG Government reveal the possibility of progress, neither regarding a halt to deployment of new nuclear arms, nor concerning the subject of nuclear-free zones in both German states, nor concerning the subject of an agreement on the renunciation of force. "A few developments must take place here before such a meeting can be of any great value."

The whole thing depends on the form in which the state visit to the FRG was treated, on the preparation of the subjects to be discussed and on the fact that in Erich Honecker's view the date could have led rather to an aggravation of contradictions than to a solution of them and that it was not opportune to come to the Federal Republic at the end of September.

Erich Honecker, Jo Leinen continued, also declared that normal dealings with the Federal Government are not possible at the moment and spoke of insults of the crudest nature in connection with his visit. The head of the BBU delegation said on this subject that it is "not normal that a guest who is to come to our country is treated in the way as was the case in the past few weeks. I think one should have acted differently if one wants to have relations with the GDR. Behind that is concealed a lack of understanding for East-West problems and for the explosive situation in which we find ourselves in Europe."

The BBU thinks, Jo Leinen continued before the journalists, that the coalition of common sense, which is so often referred to in Bonn, is at present based rather on the many forces participating in the peace movement of the Federal Republic. "Herr Honecker has always said," Leinen stressed, "that both German states must form a community of responsibility in view of the enormous armament in this world, and I think also in view of the environmental problems that exist in the GDR and the Federal Republic, which cross the borders. It has been shown that the Federal Government at present is not at all in a position to conduct the dialogue correctly."

Referring to the statement by Erich Honecker, who spoke of the necessity of continuing the dialogue with all forces ready for negotiations, Jo Leinen stated that these forces include the great peace movement with the two churches, the DGB, the SPD, the Greens, many groups, and many millions of people in the FRG.

LEADERS' MESSAGE ON BULGARIAN NATIONAL DAY

AU120908 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8/9 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, sent the following telegram to Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and People's Republic of Bulgaria State Council chairman, and Grisha Filipov, People's Republic of Bulgaria Council of Ministers chairman:

Dear comrades: On behalf of the SED Central Committee, State Council, Council of Ministers, and people of the GDR we convey to you, the BCP Central Committee, State Council, and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as to the fraternal Bulgarian people, most cordial greetings and congratulations on the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

The armed revolt of 9 September 1944 became a fundamental turning point in the history of Bulgaria. Under the tried leadership of the battle-tested BCP the Bulgarian people entered an era of far-reaching revolutionary changes. In a historically short time the People's Republic of Bulgaria, firmly allied with the USSR and the other fraternal states, developed as a result of the industriousness and creativity of its working people into a flourishing socialist state with a highly developed industry and modern agriculture. The tasks for further shaping the developed socialist society set by the 12th BCP Congress are being successfully implemented.

We wholeheartedly congratulate you, dear comrades, on the impressive results that the fraternal Bulgarian people have achieved in 4 decades of socialist construction and of which they can rightly be proud.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is today highly appreciated by all progressive and peace-loving forces throughout the world. This is the result of its successful socialist development, its internationalist attitude and a consistent foreign policy aimed at security and peaceful cooperation of states and peoples.

In view of the aggravated intensive armament and confrontation course of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, in particular the United States, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in close militant alliance with the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states, is making an effective contribution to preserving peace. At the same time it contributes to universally strengthening the community of socialist states, to consolidating its unity and cohesion.

We are able to note with pleasure and satisfaction that the close fraternal relations between the GDR and People's Republic of Bulgaria are constantly developing and deepening in all fields of social life. They express the revolutionary traditions that are deeply rooted in the close cooperation of many generations of German and Bulgarian communists. The alliance between the SED and the BCP forged in the joint struggle is bearing rich fruit. On the sure foundation of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and in the spirit of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance of 14 September 1977, we are jointly working to further expand our fraternal relations and make them closer and more and more efficient.

Rest assured, dear Bulgarian comrades, that the GDR will continue to use all its strength to further deepen the firm friendship and universal cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples, to strengthen the socialist community and preserve world peace.

On your national day we wish you, dear comrades, and all the fraternal Bulgarian people new great successes in implementing the 12 BCP Congress decisions, in further shaping the developed socialist society in your country. Also accept our best wishes for health and personal well-being.

HONECKER EN ROUTE TO ETHIOPIA CABLES ZHIVKOV

AU120841 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0300 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov received a telegram from Comrade Erich Honecker. In flying over Bulgaria on his way to Ethiopia, where he will attend the celebrations on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution, he sends the most sincere greetings to all working people in our country: I take advantage of the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of socialist revolution in Bulgaria as an opportunity to wish you and the fraternal Bulgarian people considerable successes in the future, too, in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress, in consolidating peace and socialism.

LEADERS' MESSAGE TO DPRK ON NATIONAL DAY

AU111437 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8/9 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman; Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, and Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, have sent the following telegram to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] and president of the DPRK; Kang Song-san, chairman of the DPRK Council of Ministers, and Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the standing committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK:

Dear comrades: On the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the foundation of the DPRK we convey to you, the WPK Central Committee, the Central People's Committee, the Supreme People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers, and the people of the DPRK, most cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the People's Chamber, the Council of Ministers, and the GDR people, as well as on our own behalf. The foundation of the DPRK was a historic victory of the Korean people in their sacrificial struggle of many years for national and social liberation. Since then the DPRK people under the leadership of their vanguard, the WPK, have achieved impressive successes in building socialism. In the international arena the DPRK takes a respected place. The working people are making outstanding achievements in implementing the decisions of the Sixth WPK Congress to achieve the complete victory of socialism and the transformation of the Korean people into a bastion of peace and progress. The GDR is firmly at the side of the Korean peninsula in the struggle for the immediate and complete withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and the peaceful democratic union of the country without foreign interference. We support the initiative of the DPRK for trilateral negotiations between the DPRK, the United States, and South Korea. We note with pleasure and satisfaction that fraternal relations of close friendship and fruitful cooperation have developed between our parties, states, and peoples, that actively contribute to the joint anti-imperialist struggle for preserving world peace, to strengthening the cohesion of the socialist states and to further building socialism. The recently signed treaty on friendship and cooperation introduced a new, higher phase in our close friendly relations on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. As a fundamental document of our relations it serves the further building of socialism in our states and the securing of peace in the world. We wish the people of the DPRK new great successes in socialist construction and you, dear comrades, best health and personal well-being for your responsible work.

SEPTEMBER GROMYKO-REAGAN MEETING VIEWED

AU130954 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 12 Sep 84 p 1

[Unattributed report in the foreign political situation column: "Gromyko and Reagan Will Meet at the End of September" "The Third Round of the Stockholm Conference Has Started"]

[Excerpts] Andrey Gromyko will meet Ronald Reagan in Washington on 28 September, thus reestablishing the tradition. For the present U.S. President, however, this will be his first meeting with a high-level Soviet politician, and as pointed out by First Deputy Foreign Minister Korniyenko in his Moscow statement broadcast on NBC news on Monday, 10 September, it was the United States that broke the practice by which Gromyko, arriving for the UN General Assembly meeting in New York, also used to pay a visit to the capital, where he met with the president. More than that, the behavior of the U.S. Administration last year made it impossible for the Soviet foreign minister to be present at the UN session: His plane was refused permission to land at New York's civilian airports.

Korniyenko also said that Moscow would not be opposed to a revival of the tradition, and this was then followed by the Washington announcement on Tuesday, 11 September, that Gromyko will hold talks with Reagan. Before this meeting, Gromyko will also hold talks with Secretary of State George Shultz, but the head of Washington's diplomacy indicated that he hoped only for a useful exchange of views, thus trying to cool down exaggerated expectations. Besides, in view of the current state of Soviet-U.S. relations, immediate results can hardly be expected from the talks, but the very fact that the two big powers are making use of the big diplomatic week of the UN Assembly and are taking the opportunity for dialogue, is extremely important. Almost all the direct negotiations between the two countries were broken following the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Gromyko and Shultz met earlier in Stockholm and Madrid but the exchange of views did not produce tangible results in the chilly period.

Talks Sign of Change

LD121902 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] The first topic of our international roundup is related to yesterday's news. Today, too, television, radio, and newspapers report in their lead stories that in 16 days the American President will receive one of the most influential Soviet politicians in the White House. Virtually no one expects a miracle, immediate results from the Reagan-Gromyko meeting. Nevertheless, after a period of several years, when the number one Washington leader announced proudly that he was an American president who had not met the Soviet leaders, this is perhaps the first step toward change. An Italian paper writes about the gull of detente [as heard]. A British paper considers it to be only a domestic political election maneuver.

By the way, the American secretary of state, Gromyko's other negotiating partner, today welcomed the meeting, and in the same statement accused Moscow of violating the Soviet-American arms control agreements.

[Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 2000 GMT on 12 Sep 84 adds: "The Washington politician stated that, although dialogue with the Soviet Union is considered important, there is no desire to change the conditions for negotiation."] James Reston, one of the best known American journalists, wrote today that chances are minimal that a solution might be reached on any issue, but it already is progress that the two superpowers are talking over their differences. Well, so much for guessing. We shall see in 16 days.

LITTLE PROGRESS EXPECTED AT STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

LD121046 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] The world did not wax overenthusiastic over the previous two sessions of the Stockholm conference. Although the conference's area of comeptence is limited, the consultations are followed with great attention, for at the moment this is the only prestigious international forum. However, so far it has achieved nothing more than to take place, but this reflects not so much on the conference itself as on the current international atmosphere. The standpoints at the conference are far apart.

NATO is ready to negotiate only in connection with ground forces and land-based air forces and not with regard to naval forces or ship-based planes, an area in which NATO enjoys a great advantage. It wants data only on the military units stationed in Europe -- including the Soviet Union, naturally -- but is not willing to provide information about the United States. And what is most important, NATO intends to negotiate only on narrowly defined military-technical issues and not on political questions, which are more important than anything else. It rejects the proposal of the socialist countries that, as the Soviet Union has done, other nuclear powers should announce the rejection of the first use of nuclear weapons. NATO also rejects the creation of nuclear-free zones in Europe.

Knowledgeable observers do not expect spectacular progress in this forthcoming third session, either, although on the Soviet side the endeavor for dialogue remains unchanged. Korniyenko, Soviet deputy foreign minister, made a statement yesterday to one of the large American television companies in which he said that the UN General Assembly has always been a good occasion for bilateral Soviet-American talks. As is knwon, last year there wasn't a possibility for this because Washington, in an unprecedented fashion, refused a visa to Gromyko. To a question put by a television reporter as to the possibility of a meeting between Reagan and Gromyko at the UN session which will start in 2 weeks, Korniyenko replied that the Soviet side sees no obstacle to this.

It is very probable that the question was not purely a figment of journalist's imagination, for the White House announced a few hours later that Gromyko would hold talks with Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, on 26 September and on 28 September Reagan would be ready to meet Gromyko. Not long before the start of our broadcast, Reagan announced at a press conference that Gromyko had accepted the invitation. However, to ensure that nobody should have excessive hopes, Shultz, rather unusually and tactlessly, considering international practice, said in advance that the negotiations could serve American interests only.

LAZAR POSTPONES JAPAN VISIT DUE TO POOR HEALTH

OW131029 Tokyo KYODO in English 1023 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 13 KYODO -- Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar is postponing his October visit to Japan due to poor health, Foreign Ministry sources said Thursday. The nature of his health problem is not known, the sources said, adding the postponement is not related to a series of cancellations of trips to the West by East European leaders. The Hungarian leader's official visit to Tokyo had been tentatively scheduled for October 7-10. The Budapest government notified Japan Wednesday of Lazar's inability to come to Japan.

A ministry source said the two countries agreed on Lazar's Japan visit in March 1981, but it was postponed twice by Japan for domestic reasons. Hungarian Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi held talks with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe on Lazar's October visit and bilateral economic relations during his trip to Tokyo in July.

Lazar and Japanese leaders were expected to explore ways to strengthen financial relations during his aborted visit to Japan, a ministry official said. Japanese Foreign Ministry officials and Hungarian Embassy personnel are deeply disappointed by the postponement of Lazar's trip, a Foreign Ministry source noted. Lazar would have been the first East European leader to pay an official visit to Japan since 1981 when East German communist party leader Erich Honecker traveled to Tokyo.

The ministry source declined to speculate when Lazar might come to Japan after recuperating or whether or not his Japan visit is feasible at all. Japan has been anxious to welcome the Hungarian premier, the source said, because that country is one of a few Soviet bloc countries with a vested interest in promoting ties with non-Western and industrialized countries such as Japan.

GDR'S AXEN: TWO GERMANYS HISTORICAL FACT

LD122106 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] The existence of the German states belonging to two different alliance systems is a historical fact which cannot be changed, Hermann Axen, secretary of the SED Central Committee, emphasizes in a study published in the party's theoretical periodical. After the deployment of American missiles began, he writes, the propagators of reunification have again had an increasing say in the FRG, although this is really an illusion. The politician then recalls that the formation of the GDR is inseparably interlinked with the victory of the Soviet Union over fascism. The close alliance with the Soviet Union and all the fraternal countries is a fundamental achievement of the socialist German state, Hermann Axen emphasizes in his party's theoretical periodical.

U.S. WILLING TO SELL MORE GRAIN TO USSR

LD122306 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] The United States is ready to sell more grain to the Soviet Union than that set in last year's agreement. President Reagan announced that apart from the 9 million tons, denoting the lower limit of the agreement concluded last year, a further 10 million tons of American grain would be sold to the Soviet partners if required. The approximate figures pertain to the next economic year. The Soviet Union is also buying more grain than originally planned from the United States in the present period. At an election meeting, President Reagan stated that although this year's crop will not be of a record quantity, the salable reserves are significant.

LEADERS GREET BULGARIANS ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU120900 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 9 Sep 84 p 3

[Text] To Comrades Todor Zhivkov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Sofia:

Esteemed comrades, on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, and our working people, we send cordial, comradely greetings to the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the fraternal Bulgarian people, and you personally on the occasion of your great national holiday, the 40th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution and the liberation of your country.

Under the leadership of the BCP, the working people of fraternal Bulgaria have covered a historic path and attained great progress in social construction, the multifaceted development of the economy, culture, and the sciences, and the improvement of the people's welfare in the last 4 decades. The Hungarian people look with esteem and respect upon the results of your constructive work, which serve to improve the standard of living of the Bulgarian people and at the same time contribute to enhancing the strength of our socialist community.

The traditional friendship between the Hungarian and Bulgarian people has further strengthened, and our relations have been filled with a new content and have been brought to fullness in the years of socialist construction. Cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria is developing successfully, on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the common interests and objectives of our peoples. Our joint activity conducted in the Warsaw Pact and CEMA serves well a further intensification of our people's friendship and the interests of socialism and social progress, and contributes to the consolidation of international security.

On the occasion of their great national holiday, we wish from our hearts the fraternal Bulgarian people additional successes in building a developed socialist society, in making their country prosper, and in enhancing the material and intellectual resources of socialist Bulgaria.

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic

LEADERS SEND MESSAGE ON DPRK NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU111411 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 9 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] To Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] and president of the DPRK;

To Comrade Kang Song-san, chairman of the Administration Council of the DPRK; Pyongyang:

Esteemed comrades:

On the occasion of the national holiday of the DPRK, the 36th anniversary of the declaration of the country's independence, on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, and the entire Hungarian people, we send our cordial greetings and good wishes to you, the Central Committee of the WPK, the Administration Council of the DPRK, and the Korean people.

Our people know and highly appreciate the results achieved by the Korean people in the construction of their socialist country, in the development of the economy, science, and culture, and in the increase of the standard of living.

We express our solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people for the unification of their country. We support the efforts made by the WPK and the DPRK Government for the peaceful and democratic reunification of the country.

We are convinced that the development of our internationalist relations, in which the visit to Hungary of a party and state delegation led by Comrade Kim Il-song this year was an outstanding event, complies with the desire of our peoples, serves well the realization of our common goals, and contributes to the cause of peace and socialism.

On their national holiday, we wish further successes to the working people of Korea in the construction of the new society and in increasing the well-being of the country.

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee

Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic

GASPAR MEETS INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION FIGURE

LD122119 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 12 (MTI) -- Sandor Gaspar, president of the Central Council of Trade Unions and of the World Federation of Trade Unions, Wednesday met in Budapest Hans Lorenz, general secretary of the Trade Unions International of Public and Allied Employees, currently visiting Hungary to attend an international work conference of the organization.

The general secretary spoke of the technological and technical changes that effect public and allied employees, the political bearings of these changes and the connected tasks of the unions. The trade union officials exchanged views on the forthcoming talks of leaders of the International Labour Organization and the WFTU that will affect also problems of public employees, and discussed the work style and methods of the WFTU.

FIRST FACTORY MANAGER ELECTED BY SECRET BALLOT

LD122336 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] For the first time in the Hungarian economy, a manager has been elected by secret ballot. One of the deputy managers and one of the department heads working in the factory offered themselves as candidates for the vacated post of leader of the Gyor knit-glove factory. The minister of industry decided that the person who had been elected by the enterprise's body of stewards would be called manager. The stewards spoke with every worker in the enterprise, and on the basis of a summing up of opinions, they handed in their votes. With a majority of two-thirds, Deputy Manager Jozsef Marton came out victorious. He was therefore given the post of manager.

INTEREST RAISED IN GROMYKO-REAGAN MEETING

LD121130 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Andrzej Bychowicz commentary]

[Text] The approaching 39th UN General Assembly session is one of those important international events which open the autumn political season, not only because urgent problems of the present age are discussed there, but also because it provides a chance for meetings of world statesmen. Talks conducted casually are often of great political significance, and so it is this year, attention being concentrated on the announced meeting between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Andrey Gromyko on 28 September. First, the Soviet minister will meet U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, with whom he last held talks at the beginning of this year in Stockholm.

The critical state of East-West relations raised well-founded interest in the meeting. It would be difficult to make any forecasts on results; it can only be said that the future of Soviet-American dialogue and East-West relations depends on a realistic approach by the U.S. Administration to the main problems of international policy, mainly the disarmament negotiations. So far there are no indications in this direction.

A recently concluded session of the UN Disarmament Committee in Geneva and two sessions of the Stockholm conference do not indicate that differences of views between East and West are diminishing. They are still very deep.

REAGAN SPEECH AROUSES 'AMAZEMENT' IN MOSCOW

LD120610 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Wladyslaw Snarski, speaking from Moscow:

[Snarski] President Reagan's campaign speech in Pennsylvania has been noted in Moscow with indignation, but also with a fair amount of amazement, as never before has Reagan said so clearly that the United States does not intend to impassively acquiesce to the present borders in Europe. Soviet commentaries emphasize that this statement is another impulse inciting the revanchists in West Germany toward unification of Germany in the 1937 borders. Nobody here is drawing direct historical parallels with the period of more than 45 years ago, but the present direction of U.S. policies and the rise of West German revanchism are a challenge issued to all peace and democratic forces throughout Europe.

POSTPONEMENT OF HONECKER FRG TRIP DEFENDED

AU101312 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Sep 84 p 7

[Daniel Lulinski commentary: "The Worthy Position of the GDR"]

[Text] Bonn government circles and Chancellor Helmut Kohl's center-right-wing coalition parties are suffering a real hangover. This is because the opposition parties have accused the CDU/CSU right-wing parties of trying to torpedo FRG-GDR relations. The immediate reason for this is the declaration by the GDR representative in Bonn on 4 September that the end of September date planned for the visit of Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, to the FRG "is now unrealistic." This was the proverbial finishing touch in clarifying the several-week-long international discussion of the FRG Government's revisionist and revanchist policies toward the GDR and the other states of the Warsaw Pact.

Everyone in Europe appreciates the importance to the East-West climate and European security of normal relations between the GDR and the FRG, relations based on the principles of equality and the observance of sovereignty. However, the coming to power of the Christian Democratic government of Chancellor Kohl in 1982 produced a revival in Bonn's nationalistic concepts in relation to the GDR as well as the open questioning of the nature of the existing European borders.

Chancellor Kohl's government actively supported the Reagan administration's confrontational and arms policies and deployed new U.S. offensive nuclear weapons on its territories. Bonn adopted the U.S. concept of gaining military supremacy over the socialist community. At the same time, the development of the so-called internal-German policy in relations with the GDR, which actually aims to erode the GDR's socialist system and to absorb it into a "united Germany" on the Bonn example, is an integral part of Reagan's total concept of "pushing socialism back" from the Elbe.

The GDR also continued to make political efforts after the deployment of the new missiles had begun in the FRG, with the aim of "limiting the damage" in European politics caused by the policies of the United States, the FRG, and the entire NATO bloc. However, it soon became evident that Berlin and Bonn have different aims behind these vital European security issues. The GDR favors dialogue with Bonn in order to stop the deployment of the new offensive nuclear weapons on the Rhine. It also favors contribution by both German states to the work of returning Europe to the road of detente and unimpeded cooperation.

However, the FRG Government has not only taken an ambiguous position, but, and especially in 1984, one that repudiates the declared political good will for the development of relations with the GDR on the basis of the full observance of its state sovereignty. It is very clear, as Erich Honecker said during his 18 August interview for the GDR press, that the imperialist circles in the FRG are speculating that by deploying U.S. missiles, they will be able to put political pressure on the socialist states from a position of military supremacy. The declarations about the "further existence of a German republic within the 1937 borders" are supposed to serve this same purpose, as are the speculations about the possibility of gaining an advantage at the cost of the sovereignty of the GDR, Poland, the CSSR, and the USSR.

During mid-August 1984, Berlin recalled the principles of good-neighborly relations which could be developed with the FRG if it were to respect the statehood of the GDR without any restrictions, agree to transform the present GDR Permanent Missions into embassies, and put in order a 90-km stretch of border on the Elbe. Chancellor Kohl answered these definite, principled declarations by saying that he did not intend to discuss basic political issues during his talks with the State Council chairman, but that above all he intended to discuss matters concerning...the protection of the human environment. The bourgeois press has been intensifying a slander campaign against the GDR and its head of state. Alfred Dregger, the chairman of the CDU/CSU parliamentary faction, provocatively stated that the fate of the FRG "does not depend on whether or not Mr Honecker will honor us with a visit."

The situation that came about during the spring of 1983 quite clearly began to repeat itself, a situation in which the propaganda campaign then initiated against the GDR by Strauss led to the cancellation of the visit by the GDR State Council chairman. A commentary appeared in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND (25 August 1984) stating that "faced with such matters, the chairman of the State Council would not consider a visit to the FRG." The FRG Government did not dissociate itself from the obstacles created to hinder this visit by right-wing and chauvinist forces.

It became evident that the FRG Government does not possess enough good will to pursue a dialogue with the GDR on the basis of the full observance of its sovereignty and respecting the finite nature of the existing borders in Europe. In this situation, the GDR leadership has deemed the planned visit of the State Council chairman to the FRG to be pointless.

Socialist GDR is not alone in the face of the FRG's revanchist aims. It is an inseparable part of the Socialist community, and its borders on the Elbe are defended by the mighty Warsaw Pact. In the past the calculations of the "great German" mythomaniacs in Bonn have ended in failure. This will also be the fate of the current political concepts of the "grandchildren of Adenauer," which are devoid of a feeling of strategic reality.

The worthy rebuff that socialist GDR gave them should incline the answerable forces in the FRG to come to their senses and return to the path of European reality.

SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE EXAMINES FRG RELATIONS

AU120958 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Sep 84 p 2

[Marek Badtke report: "Against West German Revisionism"]

[Text] Bydgoszcz, the scene of the first Hitlerite mass atrocity in Poland, was also the scene of a scientific conference on 8 and 9 September, on the 45th anniversary of those events. The purpose of this national meeting of activists from the peace movement and the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth and of historians was to analyze the present state and future prospects of Polish-FRG relations.

Henryk Bednarski, PZPR Central Committee secretary, took part in the talks. He said in his speech that the problem of Polish-FRG relations is currently reaching a new qualitative stage. It is recent years in particular, following the assumption of power by the right-wing coalition, that are furnishing increasing examples of the cultivation of revisionist and revanchist trends in the FRG. The Central Committee secretary reminded the participants of General Jaruzelski's words in Chelm on 1 September, whereby it is the FRG that is playing a primary role in the military neocolonialization of Europe by the United States. However, the FRG also contains forces of common sense which may lead to the establishment of constructive cooperation with the FRG, with the aim of preserving peace in Europe and the world and in the spirit of mutal respect.

The choice of Bydogoszcz as the scene of this peaceful conference of historians is symbolic. After all, the Bydgoszcz region was one of those areas of the Polish state that were affected earliest by the cataclysm of the Hitlerite occupation, and was one of the latest to regain its freedom as a result of the Soviet Army's victorious offensive. Today, the city of over 360,000 people is one of the key centers of national industry, education, culture, and science. It has three times as many inhabitants as it had before the war.

The participants in the conference heard scientific reports recreating the events in Bydgoszcz 45 years ago, revealing the military threats to Poland by German imperialism in the 20th century, and presenting a resume of Polish-West German relations as well as the prospects thereof. They also acquainted themselves with the reality of FRG politics toward Poland and with the development of the revisionist propaganda and legal aggression inside the country beyond the Elbe River. Speeches by scholars also gave examples of strategic-military threats to Poland on the part of NATO countries, with emphasis on the FRG'S particular role in fueling potential hotbeds of war.

Both in the reports and during the discussion, severe criticism was expressed toward any attempt to question Poland's western borders and toward the attitude of the FRG Government, which consents to the intensive increase of militaristic and nationalist trends and revisionism.

THIRD SESSION OF STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE PREVIEWED

LD111546 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 11 Sep 84

["Third Round of Stockholm Conference (by PAP Correspondent Andrzej Nowicki)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Stockholm, Sept. 11 -- The Third session of Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures (CSMB) and Disarmament in Europe attended by representatatives from 35 countries, is opening here in the morning today.

In the political circles and among the observers in the Swedish capital, an opinion prevails that these debates, like the two previous rounds, will be painstaking and results will not be coming soon.

The Stockholm forum is overshadowed by the generally tense international situation, bad condition of East-West and in that Soviet-American relations, especially on disarmament. [sentence as received] All that does not help dispel distrust and build mutual confidence which is the basic aim of the conference.

The last phase of the previous session was filled mainly with the [word indistinct] originating the working structure of the conference, indispensable for undertaking substantive talks on concrete confidence building measures.

A first proposal to this end came from Poland. It was followed by others, but no definite agreement has been reached. Thus it is expected that the problems of the structure will be one of the third session's main subjects. Whether it is positively solved this time, remains an open question.

The weeks to come will probably pass under the sign of ever more detailed discussion over the four hitherto presented documents containing suggestions on confidence building measures and their specification. They leave room for new elements.

Very essential to progress will be equal treatment of political-military measures suggested by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries as well as those of international law and technical-military ones, which the NATO states have refused to accept for a long time.

OFFICIAL ON PROPAGANDA AGAINST CEMA COOPERATION

AU111130 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 8/9 Sep p 3

[Interview with Stanislaw Dlugosz, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission, by Tomasz Bartoszewicz: "What Has Irritated Western Propaganda to Such an Extent"; date and place not given; first paragraph is RZECZPOSPOLITA introduction]

[Text] For some time now our country has been subjected to a new onslaught of propaganda aggression directed mainly at Poland's economic cooperation with CEMA countries. Our RZECZPOSPOLITA correspondent has asked Stanislaw Dlugosz for an interview in this connection.

[Bartoszewicz] Minister, we are witnessing increasing attacks by Western propaganda against the policy of intensifying economic relations within CEMA. What is the reason for these attacks?

[Dlugosz] It is true that as of last July the U.S. and West European mass media have been increasing their propaganda campaign against our country's economic policy in the area of cooperation with foreign countries. As you know, the policy of Poland's comprehensive participation in the processes of socialist economic integration was launched in 1981 and is being intensively continued on the initiative of the government of General Jaruzelski. It is obvious that our Western adversaries do not like this policy.

The reason for this intensified propaganda is clear. On the one hand, the policy of redirecting the trust of our country's external economic relations is beginning to bear fruit and, on the other, hand the course and results of the CEMA summit conference have made Western politicians nervous to some extent. This is because the CEMA summit meeting made decisions whose main aim is to accelerate integration processes within CEMA in response to the West's challenge.

The current anti-Polish campaign is being supported by many persons who, without objectively analyzing the situation, continue to resort to insinuations, false theses, and even nonsensical assertions. This campaign has also been joined by various renegades. For example, Julius Struminski, who as a known economic activist has held views that had little in common with reforms, published a statement in DAS HANDELSBLATT of 28 August of this year. Zdzislaw Rurarz, whom THE WASHINGTON TIMES has dubbed a deserter, has written in several U.S. newspapers in the past few months.

[Bartoszewicz] Polemizing with individuals such as Z. Rararz, whom even people in the United States hold in contempt as a deserter, would be an undeserved honor for such individuals. However, their "views" continue to be propagated by the voice of America which on 21 August 1984 beamed a summary of Z. Rararz's article published in THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, which seems to be such a serious paper. Why is it that the Reagan administration is resorting to such a discredited game?

[Dlugosz] The United States and its allies realize more and more that our government's efforts to base our socioeconomic development in our own resources and on cooperation with CEMA countries are beginning to bear certain results. We have also been able to reduce our dependence on economic cooperation with the West.

At the same time, the view that the policy of economic sanctions has not achieved the political and economic results expected by President Reagan's administration is increasingly gaining in currency, although, as the very sponsors of this policy admit, it has produced many billions of dollars of losses for which Poland will have to be compensated.

[Bartoszewicz] It is therefore possible to judge by Western propaganda where our adversaries have been hit most painfully....

[Dlugosz] The West is lamenting most of all over the fact that Poland is more and more turning to cooperation with the CEMA countries, including the USSR. The entire experience of the past 40 years indicates that the West, especially the United States, has treated and is treating Poland as a means to an end. In this connection it is worth reminding our readers of the fact that the ban on loans for Poland after 13 December 1981 was nothing new. As early as 1946 the United States reneged for a very flimsy reason on an agreement to grant our war-ravaged country a loan of $90 million....

[Bartozewicz] Driving a wedge between CEMA countries, including attempts to pit Polish-Soviet relations against our relations with other CEMA countries, is a new element of the present propaganda campaign....

[Dlugosz] The Moscow summit and its decisions have reaffirmed the ever stronger unity of CEMA countries on basic questions. They have also reaffirmed our position in the socialist community, which is certainly a reason why the sponsors of Western propaganda, who would like to see our countries at loggerheads, are getting nervous... They have not forgotten the theory of selectively "constructing bridges."

As for Polish-Soviet bilateral economic relations, it is no doubt needless for me to speak of the their importance for our economy. The USSR is now our main source of scientific-technical and technological progress, especially in view of the fact that the United States is forcing its allies "to apply the strategy of controllable delays in exporting modern technologies to the USSR and its allies." This is what LE MONDE has written. We should realize that this is not an ad hoc action and that this policy will probably be followed by the West for a long time. I think it will be followed as long as the West insists that East-West economic cooperation should be exploited for confrontation and not for peaceful coexistence.

As for Polish-Soviet economic relations, for us and other CEMA countries the USSR is the main and reliable supplier of raw materials and fuels crude oil, natural gas, cellulose, asbetos, iron ore, cotton, and so on), which we would never be able to import from outside the CEMA area because we have no money.

Securing raw materials for national economics is now one of the maine economic problems in the East and West. Our socialist community continues to speak openly of the need for CEMA countries, joint efforts to solve the problem of raw materials, fuels, energy, transportation, and food. In all these areas, especially in the area of fuels and energy, cooperation with the USSR is not as the Voice of America has claimed -- "a noose that the USSR is tightening around the economies of the East European countries." On the contrary, this cooperation is a guarantee that the USSR will supply us with the necessary materials for many years at prices completely unaffected by any seasonal factors of speculation. The important thing in this connection is that we are able to pay for imported materials with sophisticated products which contain a large ratio of added value.

The charge that current attempts to increase the quality requirements within CEMA are unfavorable to Poland is another "argument" of the propaganda campaign against the policy of tightening our economic cooperation with CEMA countries, an argument that has been reduced to economic nonsense. In our present situation, technological progress and the quality of industrial production are being hindered by three factors:

-- the fact that our domestic market is a seller's market;

— the West's fiscal and loan blockade, which is making it difficult for us to continue or develop large-scale cooperation transactions as a source of transfers of modernity; and

-- the consciously pursued policy of technological embargo.

In this situation, the increasing quality requirements in the socialist markets are becoming a desirable reason of why our producers must promote scientific-technological progress and high quality.

[Bartoszewicz] The coordination of economic plans within CEMA continues to be an object of special attacks by Western propaganda....

[Dlugosz] Those behind such attacks are obviously irritated by the new instruments with which we want to speed up integration processes. In particular, I have in mind the long-term programs for economic and scientific-technological cooperation, of which the most extensive and the one that takes us to to the 21st century is the Long-Term Program for Cooperation Until the Year 2000. This program, signed by W. Jaruzelski and K. Chernenko on 4 May 1984, enables us to select the priority areas of cooperation and to rationally assign funds for scientific-technological research and progress. It is also a form of implementing the agreements reached at CEMA sessions on extending the coordination of socioeconomic plans to the issues of general economic policy and large investment projects.

[Bartoszewicz] To conclude this interview, how do you evaluate the origins of the new propaganda campaign against out country?

[Dlugosz] Personally, I view the intensification of a new phase of this propaganda campaign as a typical confirmation of the correctness and effectiveness of our government's activity in promoting economic cooperation with foreign countries. You can find this confirmation in an editorial article published by THE FINANCIAL TIMES on 23 July 1984, which clearly states that it is obvious that the West must change its original strategy of discriminatory sanctions against Poland because the development of the situation has made this strategy obsolete.

SOLIDARITY GROUP ATTACKED IN NEW YORK PARADE

LD120956 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Our subject now is Poles in the United States -- or, more precisely, Poles active in former Solidarity.

An incident took place on 3 September, during a parade organized for the American Labor Day holiday. A detailed description of the event is carried by the Polonian periodical NOWY DZIENNIK. Here is what it says, according to PAP:

The New York Solidarity members' committee decided to take part in a demonstration organized by the regional AFL-CIO structure in New York, a union confederation, to take the opportunity to thank the American Government for the support for Solidarity and the Polish people. However, it turned out that although the union leader, Lane Kirkland, had frequently declared support for Reagan, the New York AFL-CIO group had organized the demonstration in support of Mondale as candidate for U.S. president. The parade organizers who accepted the Solidarity group's application had no doubts about the issues it intended to propagate, but they decided that they live in a democracy where everyone is entitled to espouse his own cause.

At the appointed time and place, about 20 Solidarity members gathered, sporting T-shirts and with appropriate slogans, including a banner declaring: We are greatful to Ronald Reagan and the AFL-CIO for their support for Solidarity and the Polish people. NOWY DZIENNIK writes: For a while, the Poles waited quietly, being filmed by CBS television. However, the last slogan, the one with Reagan's name, was not to the liking of a group of people with badges of the parade's stewards' service. They demanded that the Poles remove the inscription. The Poles did not want to agree to that. Attempts were then made to snatch the banner away from them, and a clash occurred. One of the Poles, (Stanislaw Niemiec), was beaten so badly that he had to have stiches in his forehead.

NOWY DZIENNIK editors write: A lamentable incident took place not only was the group told to march at the end of the parade, but about 30 heavies from the stewards' service attacked the group of Solidarity members, beating them bloody without protest from New York police or the organizing committee entirely controlled by American trade unions. Such an incident will not enlarge the Polish-American vote for Mondale and Ferraro, writes the Polonian daily.

It also carries a commentary and instructions to Solidarity members pointing out that if they wish to represent the Solidarity movement in America, they should learn well New York's political geography and know that combining Republican fire with Democratic union water makes an explosion inevitable. All in all, one more sentence from NOWY DZIENNIK commentary sums up this entire case concerning participation in the parade, banners, gratitude, and so on: It harms the Polish cause in the United States.

OLSZOWSKI, CSSR's CHNOUPEK GIVE SPEECHES

AU101306 Warsaw TFYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Sep 84 p 2

[Report on speeches by Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski and CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek at the 6 September Warsaw reception for the latter: "CSSR Foreign Minister Visits Poland"]

[Text] S. Olszowski speech:

Referring to the 45th anniversary of the Hitlerite invasion of Poland and the outbreak of World War II and to the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising, S. Olszowski stressed that these anniversaries remind us of the closeness of destinies and experiences of our peoples. They remind the Czechs and Slovaks of the bitterness of Munich treachery and the Poles of the lone struggle in September 1939 and the paper guarantees of Poland's allies at that time.

After years of the terror of the Hitlerite occupation, the Soviet Army, with Polish and Czechoslovak soldiers fighting by its side, for the independence of their countries, brought freedom to Poland and Czechoslovakia.

S. Olszowski stressed that a dangerous state of tension in international relations is continuing and gaining in intensity, especially along the East-West axis. The policy of confrontation followed by the United States and NATO is the chief source of this tension.

The territorial-political facts created in Europe after World War II on the basis of the indivisible Yalta and Postdam Agreements, which are part of the peaceful order on our continent, are being questioned, S. Olszowski said, and the basic principles of international law are being brutally violated.

Current tension is encouraging the dangerous revisionist and revanchist forces in the FRG. Revisionism, S. Olszowski pointed out, is with increasing clarity, a component part of the FRG's state policy, which enjoys the support of the Reagan administration. Speaking in the Bundestag not so long ago, Chancellor Kohl praised the members of the "expellee" association -- this very name clearly indicates the provocative aims of this association -- for the fact that "despite their bitter destiny, they have not become advocates of revenge...." In this connection, S. Olszowski asked how peoples who had gone through Oswiecim [Auschwitz] and Lidice, bloody pacifications, forced labor, round-ups of individuals, and mass terror executions in the streets should understand these words about renunciation of revenge and vengeance.

Referring to the most recent statements by FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, S. Olszowski said that these statements emphasized the FRG's resolve to promote agreement and fully respect the treaties concluded with the USSR, Poland, the CSSR, and the GDR. However, S. Olszowski pointed out, those statements have not invalidated the meaning of earlier statements and evaluations made by other representatives of the Federal Government and by other politicians in the FRG. This means that there is a problems of the credibility of FRG policy, S. Olszowski noted.

S. Olszowski stressed that, faced with growing threats, the importance of the unity of the socialist community countries has increased. We will continue the struggle to halt the arms race and the struggle against the danger of nuclear confrontation and for peace in Europe and the world, he said.

Referring to Polish-CSSR talks, S. Olszowski said that both sides were pleased to note essential progress in mutual relations in the past 2 years. The meetings between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Gustav Husak were of principal importance for the development of these relations. Our economic cooperation is developing dynamically, and the CSSR has now become Poland's second trading partner after the USSR. The achievements of our relations, S. Olszowski concluded, enable us to make optimistic forecasts for further comprehensive development.

B. Chnoupek's speech:

Minister B. Chnoupek said that the ties between the Czechs, Slovaks, and Poles are strong and rich in historical traditions and that our struggles for existence were very much alike. Our ties are represented by our long border, a sense of Slavic unity, related languages, and the kinship of national cultures. We are waging a resolute struggle for socialism, peace, and progress, and we belong to a family of socialist countries and to the allied organization of the Warsaw Pact.

B. Chnoupek referred to the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of People's Poland and of the Slovak national uprising. We pay homage, he said, to the immortal memory of our Polish brothers who were partisans in the mountains of Slovakia, and to the soldiers of the 2d Polish Army commanded by General K. Swierczewski, who lost their lives in northern Czechoslovakia when fighting for Czechoslovakia's freedom.

B. Chnoupek also expressed support for the PPR authorities' policy aimed at strengthening the socialist state of Poland and its economy

We are able to state with satisfaction, B. Chnoupek said, that the results of CSSR - Polish relations are positive in all sectors and at all levels. The Prague and Warsaw meetings between Gustav Husak and Wojciech Jaruzelski have been of great importance for the development of these relations, as attested to by the value of our trade last year, which was the highest in the postwar history of our economic relations. We see that much fat can be tapped, primarily by itensifying and expanding production specialization and coproduction and by developing new forms of economic cooperation.

Referring to his talks in Warsaw, B. Chnoupek stressed that they were highly constructive, open, and partylike. We have agreed, he said, that the present, complicated international situation is the fault of the most reactionary forces of U.S. imperialism. The political doctrines and practical activities of the U.S. Administration continue to be clearly designed to aggravate tension in international relations. The U.S. Administration is seeking to make even space an area of struggle.

It is no longer possible to passively watch the muddy surge of the appeals pronounced by the revanchists, who continue to make impudent territorial claims against Poland and the CSSR and to press for "peacefully" or "nonpeacefully swallowing up" the GDR. We say openly to revanchists and all kinds of "modern knights of the cross," B. Chnoupek said, that we will continue to enhance the strength of the socialist system and our defense potential, to cement internationalist unity, and to strengthen the coordinated line of conduct adopted by the fraternal socialist countries and progressive and peaceful forces in the world.

We profess the principle that eliminating the danger of nuclear war, halting arms escalation, and promoting disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, is now the most important issue. B. Chnoupek stressed that the Czechoslovak-Polish tasks drew attention to the full topicality of the proposals submitted in the international forum by the USSR and other socialist countries. This is especially so in the case of the declarations made in Prague and Moscow by the Warsaw Pact and CEMA countries. The Soviet proposals on a ban on militarizing space and the disarmament initiatives made in Stockholm, Vienna, and Geneva are of great importance.

JOINT STATEMENT ON CHNOUPEK VISIT RELEASED

AU120820 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8/9 Sep 84 p 2

["Joint Statement Following the Visit of the CSSR Foreign Minister"]

[Text] The meetings which took place from 6-7 September in Warsaw between PPR Foreign Affairs Minister Stefan Olszowski and CSSR Foreign Affairs Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, who were acting on behalf of and on the recommendation of their governments, were to make a detailed and comprehensive exchange of views on the current international situation, especially the prerequisites for the preservation of security in their countries under the conditions of growing European and world tension.

Present considerations were accompanied by the memory of the tragedy that took place over 45 years ago when the Munich dictate was imposed on Czechoslovakia, Poland was attacked by Nazi Germany, and World War II broke out.

Both states, which so painfully experienced the effects of aggression and force, are watching the rapidly growing threat of another war breaking out with the greatest concern. The imperialist forces which are hostile to peace, especially the current U.S. Administration and some of its NATO allies, are fully responsible for the rapid deterioration of the international situation. The new dreams of eliminating socialism are echoes of the aspirations to rule the world on which the justice of history passed its sentence almost 40 years ago. One cannot fail to realize that such aspirations are tantamount to a direct threat to the peaceful existence of humanity, while any attempts to implement them would in present circumstances cause the destruction of all civilization. Europe and the world have been forced to fight, not only for one or another cause or political and social principle, but for the supreme human right -- the right to exist. Those who do not want to perceive this are cultivating dangerous illusions and shoulder a great responsibility.

It is high time that the real content of the policies that are cloaked in a mantle of words and readiness to talk, is revealed. The words uttered about peace by many Western politicians do not concur with the snowballing arms spending, the creation of new and increasingly lethal types of weapons systems, or attempts to conquer outer space for military purposes.

An omimous foreboding is hidden behind the refusal to pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, the evasion of negotiating a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations between states; it forebodes a disinclination to ratify previously signed agreements or to negotiate new ones that are at least supposed to serve the partial limitation of military potential; and it forebodes the arbitary creation of preconditions that rule out in advance the chance of an agreement being reached on issues decisive to world security, above all European security.

The issue of gaining strategic and military supremacy with the help of the newly deployed missiles is being accompanied by the theories of NATO strategists for a limited nuclear war that would be something in the nature of a contemporary version of the infamous "blitzkreig." A fantasy has even been hatched in the United States about "outlawing forever" one of the sovereign states. This calls for unequivocal condemnation.

Contrary to the fundamental principles of international law, certain NATO states are intensifying their activities, activities that smack of economic blackmail and propaganda subversion and are aimed, above all, at the socialist countries. At the same time they cynically admit that such behavior, although it strikes at the ordinary man and entire peoples, will nevertheless continue. The recent events in Grenada have become another reminder of the "lessons" that imperialism gives nations that want to decide independently about their own fate. Unmasked terrorism is being propagated under the aegis of official policy.

The situation in Western Europe is increasingly strongly influenced by forces whose interests are by no means the same as the interests of this area. The United States wants to change Western Europe into a docile instrument of its world policy. The climate of pressure and nuclear blackmail is waiting to be eagerly exploited by the harbingers of the aspirations to annul the achievements of World War II and the postwar order in Europe. The distorted interpretations of the Yalta and Potsdam Agreements, as well as the CSCE Final Act, are supposed to invalidate these treaties and justify the attempts to reverse the objective processes instigated by social changes. This is tantamount to undermining the foundations on which European security and peace have been based on for decades.

Revisionist and revanchist statements are increasing and are gaining increasing support from government officials, especially in the FRG. The ideology of the great German Reich and its borders is being revived. Attempts are being intensified to impose a unilateral and arbitrary interpretation of the treaties that began the complex process of the normalization of relations between the FRG and the socialist states, and the overt violation of these treaties is becoming increasingly frequent. Renewed attempts are being made to revive the spirit of the "fifth column" and the officially declared "course of peace and detente" is being contradicted by the ceaseless buildup of arms on FRG territory, including nuclear weapons. At the same time calls are being made for the unification of Germany in the framework of a "European peace settlement." The real intentions behind this become clear in light of the statements made by even some of the government representatives on the alleged existence of a so-called "open German problem" whose "settlement" would in fact lead to the GDR being absorbed and the border on the Odra and Nysa Rivers being revised.

These and other facts that will not be concealed by empty rhetoric, go hand in hand with the lifting of the last limitations that were once imposed with the idea of preventing German soil from again becoming the hotbed of another war.

Therefore, the highest order of the day is to reverse the current dangerous course of events before it is too late. Just as the assurances of peace made by those who are pushing the world toward another cold war and who are prompted by interests alien to Europe, are lacking in credibility, so are the calculations to impose relations based on dictate and force equally unrealistic.

We must remember that in signing the CSCE Final Act, all the governments who did so made a pledge in accordance with which, "their aim is to work toward the improvement of relations between one another and to ensure the kind of conditions in which their peoples can live in a real, permanent peace, free from all sorts of threats or attempts to violate their security."

During the current situation, it is particularly necessary for every state to do the following in order to implement this goal, which should be the imperative of every state's policy:

-- to unconditionally and immediately cease pursuing or supporting policies of strength and interference in the internal matters of sovereign states, policies that constitute one of the main sources of the current dangerous growth of tension in Europe and the world;

-- to create conditions that would facilitate honest talks aimed at abandoning the arms race and embarking on the road of true disarmament on the basis of the principle of reciprocity and the equal security of all sides;

-- to definitely abandon all attempts to undermine the territorial and political reality shaped in Europe as a result of World War II and postwar developments. Respect for this reality in the future will also remain the key condition for the preservation of security and peace on our continent;

-- to return to the friendly, and mutually beneficial cooperation that is free of any kind of discrimination, a cooperation in all fields that is in accordance with the decisions of the CSCE Final Act.

The policy of detente has brought significant results that suit the interests of all the states and peoples of our continent, results that can be found in almost every sphere of peaceful coexistence. This policy was and will remain the only acceptable alternative. The experiences of the recent past indicate that departing from the principles of this alternative, principles that have been jointly worked out with a good deal of effort, will not bring anyone any real good. On the contrary, it can and does make them vulnerable to incalculable consequences. We must not therefore, allow this policy to be wasted.

The Governments of the PPR and the CSSR, which are aware of the burden of responsibility they shoulder for the fate of their countries, state once more that in their international activities and foreign policies, they let themselves be guided solely and exclusively by their concern for the assurance of a peaceful existence for their peoples, who have suffered so painfully in the past, as well as for all the peoples of Europe. They do not, and do not intend to threaten anyone. Guided by this intention, they are resolved not to stop at finding a solution to the security problems of both their countries, as this is inseparably linked with the issue of the security of Europe as a whole.

It is to this end that they take advantage of every occasion and all bilateral and multilateral negotiations to reach the correct agreements.

Poland and the CSSR, together with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, have repeatedly launched many important initiatives aimed at consolidating security and peace on our continent. Even the partial implementation of these proposals would contribute to the halting of the dangerous course of events and the return to the road of detente.

The PPR and the CSSR delegations will do everything to ensure that real progress can be made in a short time at the forthcoming 39th session of the UN General Assembly, as well as during the Vienna and Geneva talks on disarmament. The delegations of both states will also continue to significantly contribute to the successful course of the Stockholm conference.

Poland and the CSSR are constant in their determination to traverse the road of international detente and consolidate peace. At the same time, both sides state that they are doing everything to ensure security for their states so that never again will their peoples suffer the tragedy of 1938/39.

Stefan Olszowski, minister of foreign affairs of the PPR

Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs of the CSSR, Warsaw 7 September 1984

MINING MINISTER MEETS WITH PRC COUNTERPART

LD130548 Warsaw PAP in English 2005 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 12 -- Minister of the Coal Industry of the People's Republic of China Gao Yangwen has come on a visit to Poland at an invitation from Poland's Minister of Mining and Power Industry Gen Czeslaw Piotrowski. While in Poland, the Chinese minister will get acquainted with Polish achievements in construction and operation of Polish collieries, and the production of machines for the mining industry.

The Chinese delegation is expected to visit several collieries, mining machine and plant-manufacturing factories, and the Belchatow complex of coal mines and power plants.

Today, the Polish and Chinese ministers discussed current issues and future projects of mutual cooperation.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS TO DPRK ON NATIONAL DAY

AU120916 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8/9 Sep 84 pp 1, 4

[Greetings message from Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski and State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski to DPRK President Kim Il-song on DPRK national day]

[Text] To Comrade Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] and president of the DPRK, in Pyongyang:

On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, PPR State Council and Council of Ministers, the Polish people, and on our own behalf, we send you, esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song, the WPK Central Committee, DPRK State Administration Council, and fraternal Korean people, sincere congratulations and wishes on the 36th anniversary of the proclamation of the DPRK.

Together with the liberation mission by the Soviet Army, the struggle and victory of the Korean revolutionary forces created conditions thanks to which the first worker and peasant state on Korean soil emerged and profound socioeconomic transformations were undertaken.

During the past 36 years, the Korean people, under the leadership of the WPK and with the support of the socialist countries and of peaceful forces in the world, have defended their fatherland's independence during the struggle with American imperialism, and have achieved considerable success on the road to building a socialist society.

The Polish people deeply respect and appreciate the Korean people's just struggle for a peaceful unification of their fatherland and for the withdrawal of American forces from South Korea.

We are convinced that the recent visit to Poland by the DPRK party-state delegation headed by you, greatly esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song, will serve to further enhance the friendship and cooperation between our countries and parties on the basis of the principles of proletarian internationalism, which fully suits the interests of both our peoples, the unity of the socialist states, and peace and security in the world.

On your national day we wish you and all working people in the DPRK further achievements in the performance of the tasks laid down by the Sixth WPK Congress and in the struggle for the country's unification.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the PPR State Council

BRIEFS

COMPUTER APPLICATION TO STATISTICS -- Applying computers to statistics is the subject of a session of experts of the CEMA Statistical Commission which has begun in Jablonna near Warsaw. Questions of establishing data banks, computer center network management, improving methods of processing data obtained during censuses, and data processing systems will be discussed. Furthermore, the participants of the session will look at the experience in and plans for the use of computers by the Central Statistical Office. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 11 Sep 84 LD]

ROMANIAN CULTURAL DAYS IN THE USSR CONCLUDE

AU121853 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1811 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow AGERPRES 12/09/1984 -- The Romanian Cultural Days in the USSR, organized by the Council of Social Culture and Education and by the Ministry of Culture of the USSR within the actions devoted to the 40th anniversary of the victory of the anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation of August 23, 1944, concluded with a show with "Oedipe" performed at the Big State Theatre in Moscow by the Romanian Opera Company from Bucharest.

The attendance included P.I.S. Sabanov [spelling as received], deputy minister of culture of the USSR, chairman of the organizing committee of the Romanian Cultural Days in the USSR, representatives of the cultural and foreign relations sections of the CC of the CPSU, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union, of Soviet central institutions, men of culture and art, journalists.

The events within the Romanian Cultural Days in the USSR proceeded in 20 Soviet cities, including Moscow, Kiev, Tbilisi, Baku, Riga, Tashkent.

CEAUSESCU CABLES KIM IL-SONG ON NATIONAL DAY

AU101349 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Sep 84 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

The 36th anniversary of the establishment of the DPRK offers me the particularly pleasant opportunity to convey cordial and comradely greetings and warmest congratulations to you, dear friend, to the WPK Central Committee, to the DPRK Government, and to the friendly Korean people, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people, and on my own behalf.

The result of the masses' struggle under the leadership of the WPK, headed by you, and the establishment of the DPRK have opened up for the Korean people the path toward building a new, free and independent life -- a particular event in the life and long history of this people and at the same time an event of great international importance.

As a close friend, the Romanian people sincerely rejoice in and wholeheartedly congratulate the dilligent and gifted Korean people on the great achievements attained in socio-economic construction, and reassert their complete solidarity with and consistent support for the Korean people's just struggle for the peaceful and independent reunification of their fatherland without any foreign interference.

The recent visit to Romania, the talks we held, and the agreements reached have all highlighted once again the high stage of the relations of friendship between our parties, countries, and peoples and emphasized the fact that huge opportunities exist for expanding and strengthening these relations on mutually advantageous bases.

I am convinced that in this spirit the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries will record a strong development in the interest of the fraternal Romanian and Korean peoples, the general cause of socialism and peace, and the policy of independence and cooperation throughout the world.

I take this opportunity to convey to you, dear Comrade Kim Il-song, best wishes for health, happiness, and working energy, and new and ever greater successes to the friendly Korean people in their activity devoted to the flourishing and prosperity of their country.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

CEAUSESCU SENDS GREETINGS TO ZHIVKOV ON BIRTHDAY

AU120858 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Sep 84 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic:

Dear Comrade Zhivkov:

On the occasion of your birthday I convey to you cordial greetings and best wishes for health and happiness and new successes in your activity of building a developed socialist society in the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Recalling with satisfaction the frequent meetings and talks I have had with you, I express my belief that the implementation of the agreements we reached together will contribute to further developing and expanding the relations of friendship good-neighborliness, and cooperation in many fields between our countries and parties for the benefit of the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples and for the cause of peace and socialism.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

BRITISH MILITARY SCHOOL DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

AU121934 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1743 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/09/84 -- A group of teachers and students of the Royal College of Defence Research in Great Britian visited Romania over September 8-12. The guests conducted talks at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of National Defence, the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy and visited the Military Academy, the Central Military Museum as well as industrial enterprises and tourist sites.

LEADERS MEET WITH JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARIANS

Giosan Welcomes Delegation

AU121837 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1735 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/09/84 -- A delegation of the Japanese Diet, headed by Mutsuo Kimura, speaker of the House of Councillors, arrived in Bucharest on September 12, as guests of the Grand National Assembly. The delegation was welcomed by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, by deputies. The same day, the chairman of the Grand National Assembly had a meeting with the delegation of the Japanese Diet. They highlighted the good Romanian-Japanese relations, expressing the wish to deepen and diversify further the relations between the two countries' parliaments.

Ceausescu Receives Delegates

AU121844 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1804 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/09/1984 -- On September 12, President Nicolae Ceausescu received a Japanese parlimentary delegation, led by Mutsuo Kimura, speaker of the House of Councillors of the Japanese Diet, who are paying a visit to Romania, at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly [GNA].

The delegation is made up of Kichio Inoue, member of the Committee for Construction of the House of Councillors, member of the Liberal-Democratic Party, Tomoyuki Fukuma, member of the Committees for Trade and Industry, Science and Technology of the House of Councillors, member of the Japan Socialist Party, Hiroshi Isuruoka, member of the Committee for Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries of the House of Councillors, member of the Komei Party.

Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, and Mihai Draganescu, member of the GNA Commission of Industry and Economic-Financing Activity, attended the interview.

The leader of the Parliamentary delegation thanked for the invitation to visit Romania, for the honour of being received by President Nicolae Ceausescu and was highly appreciative of the successes obtained by the Romanian people in the country's modern development and of the foreign policy of peace and cooperation promoted by Romania.

President Nicolae Ceausescu greeted the members of the Nipponese delegation and showed that their visit to Romania was an expression of the fine Romanian-Japanese relationships.

During the inverview evoked were the fine relationships established between the two countries, which have powerfully developed especially after President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to Japan.

The sides considered that wide possibilities were at hand for development of the Romanian-Japanese cooperation to mutual benefit, they pointed out the role incumbent on parliaments and parliamentarians in strengthening the ties of friendship between the two countries intensifying the mutually advantageous collaboration both on a bilateral plane and in the international life.

The exchange of views on international issues brought forth the conern over the deterioration of the world political climate. President Nicolae Ceausescu noted that the interests of peace and security asked for firm action aimed at halfting the arms race and at disarmament. Nuclear disarmament in the first place, at halting the location of American intermediate-range missiles in Europe and the application of countermeasures announced by the USSR, as well as at a resumption of the Soviet-American negotiations for an agreement conducive to the elimination of the intermediate-range missiles from the European Continent, and then to the elimination of all nuclear arms. The fact was shown that parliaments can contribute to working out measures conducive to the elimination of the dangers of war, to stronger peace and security of nations.

Also stressed was the importance of solving peacefully, by way of negotiations the states of conflict in various zones of the world, eradicating underdevelopment and building a ndw world economic order to provide all the states equal opportunities of development.

IMF GRANTS $100 MILLION CREDIT AFTER TALKS

LD121425 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1316 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Sep (TANJUG) -- In many respects the favorable results achieved in Yugoslavia's economy in the first half of the year have improved the country's negotiating position with foreign creditors and ensured support for the implementation of the current economic policy, it was stated at today's session of the SFRY Assembly Chamber of Republics and Provinces Committee for the Credit and Monetary System.

This announcement came following talks with an IMF mission in Belgrade from 27 August to 7 September. Yugoslavia has gained the right to a second installment of credit amounting to $100 million, which will be paid by 15 September this year.

In the words of the governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, Radovan Makic, the IMF has accepted the reasons put forward by the Yugoslav delegation and the facts presented concerning the implementation of the country's economic policy.

Makic said that the IMF mission was briefed on economic trends in the first half of the year according to which industrial production grew by 4.7 percent, exports by 6 percent (the value of exports to the convertible currency area grew by 12 percent and to the most highly developed countries of the world by 30 percent), and that a surplus of $37 million to the convertible currency area). At the same time, all forms of consumption had been reduced and demand in retail trade had been reduced.

Yugoslavia is regularly paying off its commitments to foreign countries and has not sought "fresh money" this year to pay its interest rate obligations, as many debtor countries have been forced to do, Makic said. This allows Yugoslavia to go to future IMF talks with a much greater chance of success and to seek much more favorable conditions than the present ones, he said.

Makic also briefed the delegates on the talks he held during his recent visit to Argentina, Brazil and Peru, three countries among those with the greatest debts in the world.

REAGAN-GROMYKO TALKS: MAJOR TURNABOUT UNEXPECTED

Unofficial Moscow Sources Cited

LD121404 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1304 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow, September 12 (TANJUG) -- A meeting between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko will "most probably" take place, unofficial but well-informed sources here said.

The meeting is likely to take place during the 39th U.N. General Assembly Session, in the course of which -- the same sources said -- the Soviet foreign minister will meet the foreign ministers of China, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States, as well as those of a number of Western nonaligned and neutral countries and members of the Warsaw Treaty.

Judging by the contents and the sharpness of Moscow's commentaries in which attacks on the person of the U.S. President are frequent, prospects for a positive turn in the crisis in Moscow-Washington relations during Gromyko's meetings with President Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz, are here assessed as minimal. This however, does not lessen the importance of the meetings.

The last U.S.-Soviet high-level contacts were the Shultz-Gromyko talks at the start of the Stockholm conference.

U.S. Observers Assessment

LD122038 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1919 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Washington, September 12 (TANJUG) -- Observers here assess that the announced meeting between U.S. President Reagan and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko in Washington late this month, despite the importance attached to it, has slight chances of producing any major turnabout in relations between the two superpowers.

The relations are at their lowest level since the cold war, in the opinion of the U.S. side, and are the worse ever since Washington and Moscow established diplomatic relations over fifty years ago, in the Soviet opinion.

A major turnabout in relations between the two superpowers, as observers set out, would require solutions to a series of disputed questions -- including Euro-missiles, resumption of the Geneva talks and accord on the demilitarization of outer space.

However, it would be illusory to expect the two sides to reach a solution to any of these questions by September 28, when Reagan and Gromyko are scheduled to meet. Nevertheless, it is believed that the Reagan-Gromyko meeting will contribute to thawing the ice-cold atmosphere in relations between the two superpowers. This alone would open prospects for the renewal of dialogue and a return to detente of which very little remains.

It is assessed here that Moscow's agreement for Gromyko to be a guest of the White House at the time of the U.S. election campaign indicates that the Kremlin expects Reagan to win the election and feels that time should not be wasted waiting for the actual election returns. Gromyko's visit may prove very welcome for Reagan since, as commentators here set out, it may strengthen his position where it is the most vulnerable -- at the foreign policy level.

PLANINC, OBRADOVIC HOLD TALKS WITH CHEN MUHUA

LD120640 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1350 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Sep (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president ofthe Federal Executive Council [FEC], today received a PRC delegation headed by Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade. The delegation is taking part in the fourth session of the mixed Yugoslav-Chinese Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation.

The conversation emphasized the friendly links and close cooperation between our two countries. Attention was drawn with satisfaction to the successful development of Yugoslav-Chinese economic cooperation, which has made considerable progress over the past year.

A positive assessment was made of the current session of the mixed committee, and the conviction was voiced that the accords achieved in it will further contribute toward efforts to increase the extent of comprehensive economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and China and enrich it qualitatively.

The meeting was also attended by Dr Mijat Sukovic, FEC vice president and chairman of the Yugoslav part of the mixed committee, Dimitrije Tasic, FEC member, Savo Obradovic, SFRY ambassador to the PRC, and Xie Li, PRC ambassador to the SFRY.

Trade Agreement With PRC

LD120659 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1808 GMT 11 Sept 84

[Text] Belgrade 11 Sep (TANJUG) -- The long-term agreement on commodity exchange between Yugoslavia and China which was signed today is of great significance for the stabilization of commodity exchange between the two countries, said Chen Muhua, chairman of the Chinese part of the Yugoslav-Chinese Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation, after the end of the committee's fourth session today. Her host, Mijat Sukovic, chairman of the Yugoslav part of the committee, added that the agreement and the list of products due for exchange in the period from 1986 to 1990 will provide the basis for longer term, stabler, and qualitatively better cooperation than in the past.

Economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and China has made significant progress during the past year and a half since the previous meeting of the mixed committee. This is demonstrated to be true by the contracts signed this year for $140 million worth of exports largely from Yugoslavia, which is three times as much as all of last year's commodity exchange. Particularly significant is the widening of industrial cooperation as a result of 20 new contracts, and the long-term forms of cooperation, which point to a greater degree of stability in economic cooperation between the two countries. This was noted during today's final talks by members of both delegations.

It was stressed, however, that all the possibilities had not yet been exhausted, and that economic relations between Yugoslavia and China could be much better. To this end, the two sides signed a long-term agreement on commodity exchange for the period from 1986 to 1990. The list of goods due to be exchanged will become known at the end of the year.

Proceeding from the complementary nature and the needs of the economies of the two countries, it was concluded by both sides that possibilities should be found for purchasing more Chinese products in order to increase the "flow" of goods and balance mutual exchange. Prices should not represent a future "stumbling block," because both sides agreed that they should be at the level of world prices.

Industrial investment cooperation should occupy one of the most important places in economic ties, it was stressed today, especially that part of it which is long-term. This primarily applies to the fields of energy, the chemical industry, nonferrous metallurgy, building materials, and cooperation in mining, hydrotechnical projects, and the textile industry.

The production of food and agricultural produce is important strategically for both Yugoslavia and China. Consequently, the need to make a particular effort to realize five signed contracts and promote cooperation between our institutes for corn, agriculture, and vegetable gardening and the corresponding Chinese institutions is stressed.

The signing of the session's protocol marks the conclusion of the work of the fourth session of the Yugoslav-Chinese Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation. The protocol was signed by Mijat Sukovic, FEC president and Comrade Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, both of whom headed the two delegations during the talks.

CANCELLATION OF ZHIVKOV VISIT 'EXPLAINED'

AU120700 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Sep 84 p 2

[Permanent correspondent B. Dikic report]

[Excerpts] Bonn, 9 Sep -- Five days after Erich Honecker, Todor Zhivkov, head of the Bulgarian state and party, also cancelled his official visit to West Germany. The Bonn government announced that it had received an official message from Sofia that the visit would be postponed. Zhivkov had planned to visit Bonn from 19 to 22 September.

The date and program of Zhivkov's visit had been fixed and officially announced, which contrasted with Honecker's stay, envisaged for the end of September but with no date having been definitely confirmed.

The Bulgarian explanation states that Zhivkov cannot go to Bonn at present because of the tense international situation, the installation of new American missiles, as well as the present NATO military maneuvers in West Germany.

BRUSSELS CIRCLES DOUBTFUL ABOUT CDE RESULTS

LD121728 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1604 GMT 12 Sep 84

[By Milan Sokolovic]

[Text] Brussels, September 12 (TANJUG) -- Political circles in Brussels consider that owing to present highly strained relations between Moscow and Washington any concrete results at the Conference on Security-, Confidence-Building Measures and Disarmament underway in Stockholm are not very likely.

In favour of this assessment the fact is cited here that the two superpowers' talks on Euromissiles and demilitarization of space have been frozen for a considerable time now, as well as that the pre-elections campaign for the forthcoming presidential elections in the U.S. is not, as usual, a suitable moment for important international and strategic compromises.

NATO new Secretary General Lord Carrington has nevertheless appealed for patience and further efforts aimed at convincing the Soviet Union that the West really wants to negotiate. Brussels considers a meeting between Reagan and Gromyko and Romanian head of state Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to Bonn next month as the only encouraging signs.

However, there is less and less mention of detente and an assessment even prevails that Europe has already entered a "post missile period", with every negative characteristic of cold war. Circles in Brussels assess as an aggravating circumstance in the present international situation the fact that the West, as they set out, faces a negotiating partner who understands negotiations to mean strictly the acceptance of its own stands.

In this way, circles in Brussels are trying to shift the responsibility for current tensions entirely to Moscow and they, in this light, interpret the cancellations of the Honecker and Zhivkov visits to the Federal Republic. The called off visits are viewed in Brussels as Moscow's message to the West that the Soviet Union will not allow the "creation of islets of detente in Europe at a time when a vast 'sea of ice' divides the Soviet Union and the U.S." The postponements of the visits are seen in Brussels also as Moscow's move designed to show to the West, where internal frictions in the Kremlin are alleged, that the Soviet Union continues to have firm control of the situation.

IDNINA WORKERS CONTINUE TALKS ON RESUMING WORK

LD130002 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1637 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Kratovo, 12 Sep (TANJUG) -- The Kratovo Municipal Committee of the Macedonian LC today discussed the topical sociopolitical situation in connection with the work stoppage in the Idnina Abrasives Factory in Kratovo and the situation in the municipality. As is well known, following a 45-day work stoppage, a part of the Idnina workers again stopped working on 1 September. At today's municipal committee session it was announced that the number of "strikers" had been reduced to 69.

The reasons for the new work stoppage were announced today by Idnina workers at a meeting of working people. The meeting was also attended by representatives of a working group of the Macedonian LC Central Committee and the Council of the Macedonian Trade Union Federation. It was stated that work stopped again because the provisional management had not implemented any of the conclusions agreed upon after the first work stoppage in July and August.

The workers would end the stoppage if they reached agreement with the municipality representatives on the normalization of relations, which also presupposed the withdrawal of decisions to expel or redeploy the workers who had taken part in the work stoppage. A fresh demand was also sent for the dismissal of the president of the municipal council of the Trade Union Federation, Vida Arsova, who is also an Idnina worker and who is not thought by the workers to have acted in their interest.

At the meeting of the Kratovo Municipal Committee of the Macedonian LC, where one of the items on the agenda was the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium's attitude and appraisal of this affair, most participants favored establishing the conditions needed to start normal production in Idnina, conditions that would aid a speedier return to self-managing forms of work and decisionmaking. It was stated that the responsibility of individuals and leadership in Idnina and at the municipal level, which was defined in the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium assessments, should be established without any emotion of the kind still evident during the discussion. The only concrete contribution to the efforts to overcome the difficulties, and at the same time a very important starting point, are the 10 conclusions adopted by the basic organization of the LC in Idnina, which provide a "schedule" for the normalization of production and self-management processes.

At today's meeting of Idnina's workers it was agreed that all the employees would meet again at noon tomorrow to find solutions to what are at the moment the most disputed questions through a dialogue with representatives of the sociopolitical leadership of the municipality and representatives of the working group of the Macedonian LC Central Committee and the Macedonian Trade Union Federation. If agreement is reached, say the workers, without exception, regular production at Idnina will resume on Thursday.

U.S. NAVY SHIPS PAY 'UNOFFICIAL' VISIT TO RIJEKA

LD121733 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Rijeka, September 12 (TANJUG) -- The U.S. Navy missile cruiser Biddle and naval auxiliary Edenton today (Wednesday) docked in the port of Rijeka, Yugoslav northern Adriatic, for an unofficial visit to the Yugoslav Navy. During the stay in Rijeka, the Biddle and Edenton crews will tour cultural and historical monuments in Rijeka and vicinity.

STATISTICS BUREAU RELEASES EMPLOYMENT FIGURES

LD121154 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1018 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, September 12 (TANJUG) -- Six million 192 thousand Yugoslavs were employed in the social sector at the end of this May, a 1.9 increase on the same period last year.

The Federal Statistics Bureau specified that the employment rate went up most in the tourist and catering branches (4.4 percent). Only the building industry recorded a drop in employment of 0.9 percent, due to the reduced volume of construction projects.

5,131,000 Yugoslavs are employed in the economy and 1,061,700 in the tertiary sector. The population of Yugoslavia numbers approximately 22.5 million.

MESSAGES SENT TO DPRK LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

Sukrija to Kim Il-song

AU120844 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Sep 84 p 7

[Text] Belgrade -- On the occasion of the anniversary of the DPRK, Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent a telegram on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and on his own behalf to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK], with most cordial congratulations and best wishes for new successes in the country's socialist buildup.

Among other things, the telegram stresses that the LCY will extend support to the efforts the WPK is making toward realizing the Korean people's just strivings for the country's peaceful unification, just as it has done so far. The telegram expresses the profound belief that the friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between the LCY and the WPK and the two socialist and nonaligned countries will continue to develop successfully in the interest of peace and socialism in the world.

Planinc to Kang Song-san

AU120840 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Sep 84 p 7

[Text] Belgrade -- On the occasion of the DPRK national day, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent a telegram to the president of the Administration Council of the DPRK with cordial congratulations and best wishes for the progress and friendship of the Korean people.

Djuranovic to Kim Il-song

LD092323 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0601 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Sep (TANJUG) -- On behalf of the SFRY Presidency, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram to Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK. The telegram which is sent on the occasion of the Korean national day expresses cordial congratulations and best wishes for the prosperity and new successes of the people of this friendly nonaligned country.

Among other things stressed by the telegram, the recent visit by President Kim Il-song represents an important contribution to the further promotion of comprehensive relations and cooperation between the two countries.

DIZDAREVIC RETURNS FROM NONALIGNED MEETING

LD121730 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1632 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, September 12 (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, Yugoslavia's federal secretary for foreign affairs, returned here today (Wednesday) from the ministerial meeting of the non-aligned Mediterranean countries in Valletta.

The Mediterranean area is now burdened with massing of military forces and arms, including nuclear weapons, more than earlier the Yugoslav minister told the first working session of the Valetta conference.

Joint effort in the direction of turning the Mediterranean into an area free from crisis, conflicts, arms and pressures on the non-aligned countries should be a goal for all the participants in the Malta meeting, Dizdarevic said. He laid accent on the need for the non-aligned to accept cooperation with other Mediterranean countries in Europe which show a wish and readiness for this.

During his three-day stay in Valletta Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Dizdarevic also met and ahd talks with the foreign ministers of Malta, Libyan Jamahiriyah, Egypt, Morocco and Syria, as well as with the heads of delegations of Algeria and Cyprus and a representative of the Palestinian Liberation Organization. The talks conducted during the above meetings focused on bilateral relations and current international questions, including the current situation in the Mediterranean region. Dizdarevic was received with other participants in the Mediterranean meeting by Malta President Agatha Barbara and Malta Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff.

VLAJKOVIC HOLDS TALKS WITH SAO TOMEAN PRESIDENT

LD121143 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0923 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 12 (TANJUG) -- Presidency of Yugoslavia Vice President Radovan Valjkovic and Sao Tome and Principe President Manuel Pinto da Costa held talks here yesterday evening that focused on bilateral cooperation, developments in Africa, activities of non-aligned countries and the international situation.

Pinto da Costa dwelt on current developments in Africa, stressing the importance of autonomous and independent development of African countries on the basis of authentic principles of the Non-Aligned Movement.

In this context, the two sides underscored the significance and role of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) as a forum for fighting external pressures and attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of African countries. Both sides stressed the importance of strengthening the independence and security of African countries as a guarantee of their autonomous and independent development.

They also spoke about the significance of activities of the Movement of Non-alignment, which offers alternative, just solutions to international political and economic problems as a major factor in international affairs.

Vlajkovic and Pinto da Costa assessed that bilateral cooperation is developing successfully and that there are broad possibilities for its further promotion.

DRAFT CONCLUSIONS: BOLD, CRITICAL REEXAMINATION

AU111847 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Sep 84 p 5

[First part of Prof Dr Najdan Pasic article: "Critical Reexaminations: To Be at the Helm"]

[Excerpts] Bureaucratic subjectivism and voluntarism are severe diseases which no past or present revolutionary movement, and no revolutionary party that succeeded in taking over the apparatus of political power and coercion and the normative power of a state, has completely avoided.

The experience of our country and the LCY also confirms this. Historically regarded, the LCY confirmed and strengthened its leading role in the socialist transformation of our society precisely in a dramatic conflict with Stalinist bureaucracy and voluntarism, but obviously it has not and could not be completely immune from this disease.

Precisely for this reason, the thorough critical discussion regarding the state of society and the ways of urgently mobilizing all available forces in a fateful struggle for continuity of revolutionary development -- a discussion which is indispensable now -- would remain barren and without any practical effect if the LC, at this moment of serious crisis, showed itself incapable of submitting itself and its own work and activities to a bold critical and revolutionary-creative reexamination. The conclusion of the 13th LCY Central Committee session shows that the LC has become aware of this fact.

The ability of the LC to decisively influence the basic currents of social trends is decreasing not because it is not known what is to be done and how one is to behave (the adopted Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization denies this most effectively), but because there is no resolve and consistency in the implementation of what has been decided and concluded. Antagonistic, politicized partial interests and selfish aspirations of individual economic subjects and their political patrons are successfully hiding behind formal unanimity by adopting the conclusions of various forums of the LC, even the highest, and of other sociopolitical organizations. And precisely these interests, hidden behind declarative unity on matters of principle, motivate to a great extent, sometimes decisively, the practical behavior and steps of a large number of state and party officials and organs to which they belong. Therefore the transition from words to deeds is so difficult and uncertain, and blockages in implementing policy are so frequent.

Three Key Prerequisites

A frank and broad democratic dialogue in the LC itself is the best and most certain way to bring these problems out into the open and to render specific the abstract criticism of "unacceptable behavior." The double standards and political hypocrisy which are discussed here must not be tolerated in the LC if it is to preserve and strengthen its leading role in society. In my opinion, this is the basic meaning of the LCY Central Committee decision to open a 6-month discussion about the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee Session.

If we bear in mind this purpose of the draft, to inspire a general party discussion, we will be less critical of some textual and formal shortcomings of the document itself (the excessive length of the text and the generalized nature of the wording which chiefly presents and confirms the positions and assessments adopted before), and we will better perceive its real value as a general framework and guideline for the discussions that are just starting. In this respect, three points appear most important:

first, the very decision of the Central Committee to open a discussion in the party and about the party, at a time when it is characterized by serious dissatisfaction, ideological vacillation, and attempts to discredit the LC, and to carry out to broadest democratic consultation of the entire party membership;

second, the orientation that the discussion about the state of the LC and of society in general should rest to the greatest extent on scientific research and findings, and on a wide theoretical perception of the problems; and

third, the class Marxist approach to an analysis of all the open questions, which demands that one should not remain at the level of phenomena, which is to say, of what is seen on the very surface of social trends (for this may increase ideological confusion and may disorient social actions), but should proceed from essential class questions connected with the distribution of the social surplus value with the gap between norms and reality which has its deepest roots precisely in this field.

'Revive' Democratic Centralism

AU121325 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Sep 84 p 4

[Second Part of Prof Dr Najdan Pasic article: "Critical Reexaminations: Directed at Oneself"]

[Excerpts] The clearer and more consistent the starting point is in the critical discussions of LC activities and of the ways and means of mastering the present crisis phenomena in society, the less room there is for bureaucratic obfuscation of the essence and roots of the crisis, for empty and barren subjectivists criticism of "behavior," and for various ideological and political minipulations, helped by bureaucratic monopolies, of representing special and particular interests.

What can be a more serious problem for a revolutionary political organization than the decline in its ability to consistently and resolutely implement its own positions and policy? Such a state of affairs causes serious disquiet and dissatisfaction in the widest ranks of the LC members, creates and deepens the gap between the leadership and members and between the vanguard and the class it leads, and undermines the revolutionary morale and faith in one's own forces at a time when they are most needed.

Communists cannot accept such a state and cannot reconcile themselves to it. It is precisely this spirit of dissatisfaction and criticism, embracing the LC above all, which should be expressed in an organized and creative way, for this is the force that can cut short the negative tendencies of bureaucratic inertia, pragmatism, and opportunism, and restore the authority of the principles of democratic centralism in everyday political actions.

On "Independence" That Is To Cover Up Irresponsibility

Serous weaknesses in LC work -- at least those the draft conclusions of the 13th session speak about -- apply more to the leadership than to the whole party membership. Preoccupation with operational-management functions and acting from the positions of power and within bureaucratic-technocratic teams and centers of power bypassing the self-managing delegate structure, assuming the role of an advocate of politicized partial interests, both territorial and those of economic branches, contrary to the adopted party policy and the already adopted stands, aggressive adoption of positions based on federalistically conceived relations in the LC, "independence" that is supposed to cover up irresponsibility, work in forums, and management through paperwork -- all these are occurrences and tendencies to which by the nature of things leaderships succumb much more than the LC membership. Therefore energetic actions to master and eliminate these and similar shortcomings cannot be reduced to lectures read by the leaderships to the members because of matters that are also true: passivity, opportunism, carping in the lobbies, and lack of readiness to grapple with irresponsibility and obvious shortcomings in the communities where one works and lives.

The dialogue that has been initiated will produce optimum results only if it is a dialogue of equals, and if both the leaders and the "ordinary members" of the LC occupy the same position, as an active subject in the discussion rather than as one who is instructed, informed, and lectured. Perhaps we are still to some extent a party of "erring" members and an unerring leadership, but we should not be such a party at all.

What is needed at this moment is a general party debate free of all territorial and professional divisions and frontiers, a debate in which every participant, every part and every member of the LC appears as a member of a united class organization, the LCY.

In other words, in the very discussions of the draft conclusions one should revive and realize the principle of democratic centralism, which for a long time has been pushed aside actually if not formally, and quite frequently even practically abandoned. It is precisely the neglect of this principle, vital in every revolutionary organization, that has been one of the chief sources of shortcomings and "succumbing" of the LC and of the more and more noticeable abating of its ability for action and actual influence.

A second factor of great importance for successful activities of the LC is, as has been said, an actual and not merely verbal resting on scientific perceptions and revolutionary theory. This is essential for a revolutionary party that struggles for power, and perhaps even more essential for a party that for several decades has been holding the power apparatus under its direct control and has been occupying commanding positions in it.

"The party in power," such as the LC, must in its daily practice resolve a complex contradiction, which, from the viewpoint of formal logic, may appear an insoluble antimony. The LC bears a historical responsibility to ensure, as an organized political force, the workers class nature of power, which means the socialist content and direction of state policy.

In doing this it must avoid the great danger that the LC merges with the bureaucratic state machinery and that it identifies with it as its professional leading core. Is this at all possible? Yes, it is, but only under one condition: under the condition that the LC preserves and constantly continues to develop theoretical consciousness and a sharp critical attitude toward real conditions in society and in its own ranks, and toward its own practice.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE CRITICIZES KOSOVO JUDICIARY

LD121133 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1235 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Summary] Belgrade, 11 Sep (TANJUG) -- The emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins under pressure from Kosovo is continuing and the organs of the judiciary in the province have been guilty of much bias and opportunism, so that they, too, bear part of the responsibility for the atmosphere of insecurity and distrust created by this emigration. This was stated at today's session of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber Committee for the Judiciary. Vjekoslav Vidjak, chairman of the committee, noted that between 1 April and 31 December 1983, 3,197 Serbs and Montenegrins emigrated from Kosovo -- an average of 355 a month. The reasons were: 200 cases of open pressure, 108 physical assaults, 51 threats, 38 cases of material damage, and 22 of the desecration of monuments and graves. He said it was very symptomatic that in only 8 cases criminal charges and in 312 cases magistrate's court proceedings had been taken against those shown to be exerting the pressure. In 8 months alone last year, 315 attacks on officials were carried out in Kosovo.

"A report this summer on the implementation of the federal council's conclusions noted that some Albanian nationalists and irredentists were arguing for the organized collection of resources in order to buy up property from the Serbian and Montenegrin families. This, Vidjak said, should have been clarified before now, as no time could be lost in dealing with such a state of affairs."

He noted that the discernible inefficiency in the province's judiciary organs resulted from the shortage of cadres and resources, many of which were tied up in the fight against political crime. On this score he gave them a positive appraisal but noted that case treatment was slow and lacked uniformity.

LCY PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES DEBATE ON PARTY ROLE

LD121041 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1817 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Sep (TANJUG) -- At a session today, chaired by Ali Sukrija, the LCY Central Committee Presidium considered the preparations and course thus far of the public discussion on the realization of the LCY leading role and consolidation of its ideological and action unity in connection with the proposed conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session. The report on this was submitted by Trpe Jakovlevski, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Regarding this, the presidium noted that the necessary preparations for the discussion had been made over the past 2 months and that this activity was now entering its liveliest stage. Programs for the discussion and the newly-initiated activities were aimed at fundamental social issues, comprehensive grasp of the state of affairs in one's own environment and, in the LCY and the whole of society, the consistent realization of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, the development of socialist self-management and the positive change in relations in social reproduction on these foundations.

LC members and working people had displayed a great deal of interest and desire to take part, as well as a high degree of frankness and critical attitude toward the existing shortcomings. Communists had voiced explicit demands for speedier action concerning negative phenomena and development and situation in the LC and its leadership, for the consistent realization of the leading role and strategic orientationsof the LCY and for the consolidationof the LCY's ideological and action unity and capability.

Apart from the resolve shown to settle the main social tasks as successfully as possible, demands were also being made to identify the exponents of negative phenomena and call them to account, as well as to pursue ideopolitical and work differentiation on the basis of the fundamental questions of attitude toward work, acquisition and distribution of income, realization of the agreed policy and socialist self-management.

It was stressed that the public discussion held so far has shown, however, that in some places the attitude toward the draft conclusions is a formalist one, that they are merely paraphrased, adopted in a routine manner or supplemented. At times criticism for criticism's sake manifests itself during the discussion, demands are made for others to be called to account while no appreciation is shown of one's personal and collective responsibility for the state of affairs in one's own environment, and there are also demands according to which all the problems in society should be solved by administrative organs and not by self-management organs and the LC, and so forth.

The presidium stresses that this action will achieve the desired effect only if more self-initiative is shown by all members and organizations and if there is more open and critical discussion and if activities aimed at implementing the agreed policy are organized with determination and adherence to principles. These broadly initiated activities, it was stressed, should be conducted consistently and in a coordinated manner until the LCY Central Committee session and later, until the 13th LCY Congress. All working people and citizens, it was stressed, in all parts of the system and all sociopolitical organizations should be involved in the discussion, because the questions being raised by the LC concern the whole society. LC members should actively strive to improve the work of all the system's institutions in the spirit of the proposed conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session

The session noted that the majority of the public media have involved themselves well and on time in monitoring the activity of the LC after the 13th LCY Central Committee session and were in this way making a significant contribution to encouraging a constructive and democratic public debate. In further reporting, the authentic attitudes of the working people and citizens should be highlighted even more and information on the activities and debates in the whole country supplied.

In order that the rest of the public debate be as successful as possible, the presidium points out in particular the need to coordinate and alter the methods of work and relations in LC organs and organizations. The presidium believes that it should be necessary also to organize debates at the same time in all LC organs, but particularly in the central and provincial committees of the LC and in the LCY Central Committee on the implementation of their role and responsibility in the LC and in society, on the activities and relations based on the principles of democratic centralism.

The presidium adopted the report on the talks which Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, had with Li Xiannian, president of the PRC and member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Politburo.

The presidium also approved the report by Dimce Belovski, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Kiro Hadzivasilev, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on the jubilee celebrations of the national day in the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which they had attended as representatives of the LCY.

The Presidium elected Dragoslav Markovic, member of the Presidium Commission for Propaganda and Information Activity.

KOSOVO PRESIDIUM CRITICIZES DEBATE PROCEDURES

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[Text] Pristina, 10 Sep (TANJUG) -- The Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium noted at its session today that the debate on the proposed conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session on the implementation of the leading ideopolitical role of the LC in society, is gaining more and more momentum and breadth in this province. The so-called second round of the all-party debate is in progress. Following the preliminary preparations by municipal party forums, the debate was transferred to basic LC organizations, at the meetings of which both positive experience as well as critical comments on the work of Communists and other subjects of society are presented more and more openly. Preparations for such an examination of the situation have been carried out well in nearly all municipalities.

Along with the assessment that its operative plan for the holding of the all-party debate was on the whole implemented, the presidium at the same time pointed out some tendencies characteristic of the debate's beginning, which could lead the debate along undesirable lines. It was noted that the debate on the proposed conclusions and on everything which they encouraged was held in some basic organizations in a formalist manner and by merely taking note of them without discussing the essence of the problems and creating a climate of full mobility to overcome such deficiencies. While at some party meetings, lively discussions are held on specific problems, other basic LC organizations pass over them in a general tone without the expected liveliness.

The warning was sounded, therefore, about the danger of the debate in such environments becoming something of a campaign and turning to an improvization, mere reading, or rough paraphrasing of the proposed conclusions of the country's highest party forum.

It was also said that a number of meetings are being postponed because of lack of quorum, that at some meetings the leading officials of these environments or work collectives are not present, that precisely such people refrain from criticism or shift it onto those "on the other side." Therefore, the presidium concluded that it is necessary for municipal leaderships, members of the political aktiv and other party organs and leading LC officials to extend more direct and greater assistance to the secretariats of basic party organizations, in order that the party debate in such environments be guided in the proper direction. It was stressed that this direction must be to raise fundamental problems and issues of the present social juncture, including those without easy solutions and which are more time consuming and difficult but that, along with this, solutions to overcome them should also be offered.

PLANNING INSTITUTE DIRECTOR ON ECONOMIC PLANS

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[Excerpts] Belgrade, 12 Sep (TANJUG) -- Despite numerous and considerable obstacles there must be no stagnation in planning. Both the market and the projections should be verified at the same time and major qualitative changes made which significantly turn inflation to a real economy -- that is reorganizing while work continues -- and given the circumstances that is not easy. This, however, is no reason to give up planning or to program for the future with old methods. On the contrary, the crisis situation calls for intensified planning and market roles and for relevant changes in the economic system, or rather, changes in work and behavior. Of course, this is not only a question of some legal, organizational, institutional or similar changes, but also a complex and difficult undertaking to overcome the crisis situation in all its forms, from the material-technological and socioeconomic to the sociopolitical forms. This was stated by Milos Sindic, director general of the Federal Social Planning Institute, in talks with Milos Petkovic, TANJUG editor.

In brief, we have no intention of crisis planning based on keeping abreast of its present problems, but by finding solutions concentrated on further development and a way out of the present troubles. Therefore, what is placed at the center of attention are production and exports, work and creativity, knowledge and technology, the most important qualitative factors for growth, development, and progress.

Debt repayment and social goal resolution as well as continuation of technological process and general development which must be financed from the current growth (at rates of 3.4 and 5 percent a year for the entire period until the end of the century) have been studied. The preliminary assessments of the conditions and projections for Yugoslavia's economic development from 1986 to 1990 show that the social product could increase on average by about 4 percent a year.

Speaking about priorities Milos Sindic pointed out that in the guidelines for new medium-term plan and in the draft long-term projection until the year 2000, the relevant development strategy was not bypassed and that it was still to be debated. By gradually extricating ourselves from the crisis, the rate of economic growth would progress from its present stagnation upwards. This accelerated growth should be continued in the decades to come and thus the entire period from 1986 to 2000 would be marked by it. The social product would increase at a rate of about 5 percent, employment at a rate of 2 percent, and productivity 3 percent.

The general director of the Federal Social Planning Institute beleives that in comparsion to countries which are economically and industrially a bit more developed, Yugoslavia consumes three times more energy, raw materials, time, capacities and equipment, and this exerts an unfavorable influence on the level of the economy and state of accumulation. This is way our economy is not sufficiently competitive in exports and at the same time fuels inflation.

For all these reasons, the orientation towards a higher economic growth rate that is of about 5 percent until the end of the century, was adopted. In such a case we would double the country's economic strength and standard of living and enter the 21st century much better prepared, in fact, with trebled productive labor power because by that time about 12 million would be employed at twice the productivity.